"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Showers in the afternoon; variable winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 83½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41¾c; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—M. Poincaré is trying to form a new French Cabinet, but his efforts have not met with much success so far. It was only after being repeatedly urged by President Loubet that he consented to confer with his friends. In thanking the Volksraad for accepting his franchise proposals President Krüger of the Transvaal said that he did not want war, but would make no more concessions. The publication of the Blue Book on Tuesday by the British Government has removed some apprehensions with regard to the situation. The United States Ambassador at London, Joseph H. Choate, has received a communication from the Foreign Office on the Alaska boundary question which, it is understood, is a satisfactory temporary arrangement. It is expected that the Peace Conference will not adjourn before the middle of July, as the delegates wish the powers to pass on their decisions in order that the work of the Conference may not be useless. The first formal meeting of the Venezuelan Arbitration Commissioners at Paris will be held this morning. Serious agrarian riots are reported in the banana district of Jamaica, resulting from ejectment proceedings against tenants. The Chief of the French detective force has gone to Rennes to arrange for precautions during the Dreyfus court-martial there. It has been settled that Dreyfus will disembark at Brest. J. H. Forbes Lindsay, said to be an embezzler, was arrested in Londonderry, Ireland, yesterday at the request of the United States Government. The new Austro-Hungarian Customs bill was introduced in the Chamber of the Diet at Budapest yesterday, and was loudly cheered by all parties. It is a complete victory for Hungary, which obtains practically every concession she desired.—Pages 2 and 3.

Page 1.

Thirty-two victims of the storm were buried at New Richmond, Wis., yesterday.

Henry O. Havemeyer, in testifying before the Industrial Commission, declared that the tariff forces capital to combine. The individual can no longer survive in business, and is therefore absorbed by a trust.

The courts in Clay County, Ky., will make no further attempt to adjust the family feud of the Bakers, Howards, and Whites, finding the county completely in control of desperadoes and justice a mockery. More bloodshed is expected.

The tornado at Herman, Neb., on Tuesday evening, proves to have caused fewer fatalities than was at first supposed. Ten are now reported dead and eighteen seriously injured. The town was practically wiped out. Only one small building was insured.

Page 3.

The tug Argus and the coal barge Coastwin went ashore last night at Montauk Point.

John T. Camp, ex-Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment, has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Mail advices from Montserrat, one of the Leeward Islands, state that the place has suffered seriously from a series of earthquakes.

The Ward Liner Macedonia, which was rammed by the Hamilton off the New Jersey Coast, went down three hours after the collision. She will likely be a total loss.

All the trust smelters around Denver, Leadville, and Pueblo are closed on account of the strike of 3,000 smelters, who demanded ten hours' pay under the eight-hour law.

Page 4.

The single tax bill favored by Tom L. Johnson was defeated in the Michigan House by one vote.

The Deacons of the First Congregational Church of Asbury Park have asked the pastor, the Rev. H. T. Widdemer, who employed a young woman as secretary, to resign.

Page 5.

Application may be made to-day for the writ of mandamus desired by the Controller to compel the Municipal Assembly to act on the bond issues.

Controller Coler was the principal witness before the Mazet committee yesterday. He reiterated his views heretofore expressed that the Municipal Assembly is an absolute failure, and explained the loss that has come to the city as the result of delays in the Assembly.

Page 7.

The trial of George Beauregard Barrow, leader of the kidnappers of little Marion Clarke, was begun yesterday. Bella Anderson, alias Carrie Jones, the nurse girl, pleaded guilty and was a witness for the State.

Page 8.

Yesterday was the last day of Princeton University's commencement exercises. Students were awarded special prizes and honors.

Page 9.

J. H. Ladew's new yacht, the Columbia, left the ways at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday

The Bostons won another game from the New York baseball team by a score of 5 to 4.

Merry Prince won the Myrtle Stakes at Gravesend yesterday, and Gaze, Imp, Gulden Mark Cheek, and Peat the other races.

Page 14.

Major W. D. Bell of the Seventy-first, who was Surgeon of the regiment during the Santiago campaign, has resigned.

The Court of Appeals decided yesterday that Henry W. T. Steinway had the right, as a stockholder, to inspect the books of Steinway & Sons.

At the meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday the bankruptcy law, the canal question, and the coming conference on trusts were considered.

Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, handed down a decision yesterday which reduces the alimony allowance of W. B. Wetmore to his former wife from $6,000 to $3,000 yearly.

Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied the writ prohibiting the examination of Molineux on the murder charge, and he was sent back to the Tombs. Justice Jerome will conduct the examination in the Court of Special Sessions to-day.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday discussed Controller Coler's scheme to convert Coney Island into a park. An engineer submitted on Mr. Coler's behalf a map and plan involving a cost of $9,000,000 for the land. The board voted to have a plan drawn for a smaller park than Mr. Coler contemplated.

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DEATH OF MRS. MARIA BACOT.

Eventful Life of the Scion of an Old Huguenot Family.

KENOSHA, Wis., June 14.—The death of Mrs. Maria Ramsay Bacot, aged eighty years and widow of Richard Wainwright Bacot, is announced. She was born in Charleston, S. C. In 1838 she married Mr. Bacot, and in 1874, her husband having died, came to Kenosha to be with her brother, the Rev. Lucien Lance.

Mrs. Bacot's father, William Lance, was a lawyer of Charleston. He married Miss Frazer of Bordentown, N. J. The Misses Frazer kept a school in that city, and there Lucien Charles Marat, who taught French, married one of the Misses Frazer. When the Bonapartes were restored Lucien Marat, a son of Caroline, sister of the great Emperor, returned to France with his American wife and lived in a chateau near Paris.

Mrs. Bacot visited them and spent one Winter in Paris, being conspicuous at the Court of Napoleon III.

Mrs. Bacot remembered distinctly Lafayette's visit to this country. She was a little girl and was held up in her nurse's arms to get a look at the famous man. William Makepeace Thackeray visited her father's house and she remembered him clearly. The Bacot family belonged to the Huguenots, and came from Touels, France, among the early refugees to this country. They settled in Charleston, and for more than 100 years the Bacot mansion was a landmark in the city.

Miss Bacot, the only surviving child of Mrs. Bacot, is a member of the Huguenot Society.

MR. HAVEMEYER ON TRUSTS

Tells the Industrial Commission the Tariff Is Responsible.

DISCRIMINATES AGAINST SUGAR

He Asserts that the Day of the Individual Is Past and Business Combinations Are Necessary.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Henry O. Havemeyer, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, was examined by the Industrial Commission to-day in connection with its investigation of trusts. His testimony related almost wholly to the sugar industry, and he opened with a vigorous attack upon the customs tariff. This attack was made in a written statement, which the witness read in a ringing voice.

The full text of the statement read by Mr. Havemeyer is as follows:

"The mother of all trusts is the Customs Tariff bill. The existing bill and the preceding one have been the occasion of the formation of all the large trusts with very few exceptions, inasmuch as they provide for an inordinate protection to all the interests of the country—sugar refining excepted. Economic advantages incident to the consolidation of large interests in the same line of business are a great incentive to their formation, but these bear a very insignificant proportion to the advantages granted in the way of protection under the customs tariff."

"There probably is not an industry that requires a protection of more than 10 per cent. ad valorem, and it is to obtain what is provided over such percentage in the tariff that leads to the formation of what are commonly spoken of as 'trusts.' With a protection to an industry not exceeding 10 per cent., all menace of trusts to the community would cease. This 10 per cent. would represent the difference in cost of production, and likewise act as a protection against surplus products of foreign countries being dumped in our local markets, thereby interfering with the regular and economic working of our industries. Any advantages that might then accrue to such combinations they would be fully entitled to, and the public would not be damaged thereby, as any expansion of price would be met by foreign competition and relief.

SUGAR IS NOT PROTECTED.

"I have said that sugar was an exception. The rate of protection on sugar is an eighth of a cent per pound, which is about 3½ per cent. ad valorem, and this is not the difference in the cost of refining between this and foreign countries. The least it should have is 8 per cent., or, in specific figures, one-quarter of a cent per pound. The sugar refining industry of this country, no matter what forms its organization, is entitled to adequate protection if any industry is. There are at least 100,000 people dependent upon it. What it pays or has paid to its stockholders in the past represents nothing more than a fair return on the capital invested, considering the extent of the business.

"The United States Tariff bill, in assessing about $40 per ton duty on imported sugar, pays into the pockets of a few Louisianians, on their annual crop of 250,000 tons, $10,000,000; to the Hawaiian Islanders, probably represented by 150 foreigners, on their crop of 250,000 tons, $10,000,000; say 100,000 tons produced elsewhere in the United States, $4,000,000. Here you have $24,000,000 taken from the people of the United States for the sake of getting the revenue which $40 per ton duty on foreign sugar provides. This is merely illustrative of the whole tariff—every line of it—and its effect upon the people. In fact, the Tariff bill clutches the people by the throat, and then the Governors and the Attorneys General of the several States take action, not against the cause, but against the machinery which the people employ to rifle the public's pockets.

"There appears to be in the public mind a distinction between robbery by an individual and that by a corporation. What is commendable in an individual appears to be dishonest in a corporation. I maintain that it is immaterial to the public in what form business is done—whether by an individual, firm, corporation, or even trust. These are merely forms of conducting business, or, in other words, machinery for the operation of business. It is the duty of the Government to see that, under the tariff laws they enact, this machinery cannot in its action result to the detriment or impoverishment of the public.

"It would have been very easy and proper for the Government to have put a corresponding internal revenue tax on sugar simultaneously with the imposition of the customs duty, and have this $24,000,000 which now goes into the pockets of a few individuals, go into the Treasury for the benefit of the whole people. If no expenses of the Government needed to be provided for, and protection to American industries was desired, the imposition of 10 per cent. ad valorem on all manufactured products would have settled the matter. There is every reason why, if revenue is desired, that with a duty on raw materials of foreign production, a corresponding internal revenue tax should be levied on similar products, and the protection to manufacturers thereof limited to an additional 10 per cent.

GOVERNMENT ROBS THE PEOPLE.

"I repeat that all this agitation against trusts is against merely the business machinery employed to take from the public what the Government in its tariff laws says it is proper and suitable they should have. It is the Government, through its tariff laws, which plunders the people, and the trusts, &c., are merely the machinery for doing it.

"The statements made before the committees in Congress and the speeches against the Sugar Refining Company are absolutely devoid of truth—utterly unworthy of credit. The intention of Congress, however, to enact something into law contrary to that which the sugar refining industry properly acquired, resulted, irrespective of the injustice done, in the passage of the existing sugar schedule. Whether the Sugar Refining Company has been a benefit or injury to the community can be best expressed in a table showing the prices for a considerable period prior to the formation of the trust and for a corresponding period subsequent thereto. The difference since its formation shows an advantage to the consumer—note that, consumer—of over one-eighth of a cent per pound.

"What the Sugar Company has disbursed in dividends has been, not because of any extreme protection under the tariff, but out of conditions perfectly legitimate and commendable. Their record shows conclusively that no advantage has ever been taken by the company of any protection in excess of the 8 per cent. claimed, i. e., one-quarter cent per pound, under the tariff.

"Tariff laws should not afford protection exceeding 10 per cent. to any industry, so that, irrespective of the form of doing business, individual or corporation, the people, that is, the consumer, would be protected. As the tariff laws are and have been, it is the consumer—i. e., the great mass of the people—who has terribly suffered, to the great advantage of the few of the business community.

TRUST DEFIES COMPETITION.

"The Sugar Company undoubtedly tries to do its utmost to enlarge its business, but does it in a way which they consider the only proper one, by making the price so low as to defy competition.

"It is my opinion that corporations are under no obligations whatever to any of the States for their existence. Quite the reverse. The States are under obligations to them. If the plant of these consolidated industries was capable of being put on wheels and moved from State to State, you would find very active bidding for them. It is not an unusual thing for certain localities to guarantee freedom from taxation for twenty years, free water, and in some instances the land is given to corporations to have them organize under their statutes and locate in their States.

"All I have to say about trade organizations and strikes is that, without violence, they are natural. They have one objection, however—their tendency to reduce all labor to a low level. Business is not philanthropy. Capital and labor will adjust their own relations if they are let alone. Interference always operates against one or the other. That means to the disadvantage of both.

"There is no such thing as monopoly in these days, except that which results from patents and copyrights.

"The true 'communism of pelf' is the Customs Tariff bill. It says to the people: 'Here is the law we have enacted for your robbery. Do not complain of it, but do your utmost to attack and injure the machinery engaged in extracting from you what we legislate shall be taken from you.'

"'Keep up the clatter while the voters on the Tariff bill take advantage of the noise to enact laws that cause your impoverishment and thus contribute to the greed and avarice of the few.'

HOSTILITY TO WEALTH.

"Hostility to capital meets with its own condemnation. This is illustrated by the situation in New York, where a discrimination against capital has prevented its employment and driven it elsewhere, resulting in a greatly increased tax rate and a tendency to increase the number of the unemployed.

"There is a prevailing hostility to wealth. This is perfectly illogical. Every one wants money. It is the abuse of money, not its possession, which is opposed to public interests. This hostility finds its outlet in hostile legislation, in unequal and unjust taxation. All this is probably unconstitutional. It is directly against the interest of the very class—I mean the poorer class—whom it is supposed is benefited.

"Corporations, whether directly such or in the form of trusts, are an expedient for uniting the interests of a large number of persons of smaller means into a large aggregation of capital. Attack upon them is, therefore, an attack upon their stockholders. In the case of many well-conducted corporations these stockholders are very numerous, and are often persons of moderate means, dependent upon their income for their support.

COMBINATIONS LOWER PRICES.

"In the absence of all disturbing causes, the direct tendency of a combination of capital is to promote economy, reduce expenses, and diminish prices.

"This does not mean that a person having anything to sell will not get for it the largest price that he can. It means that with the abundance of capital ready for investment which is always found everywhere, the only way to prevent competition is to keep prices below the competitive point.

"Great public improvements, factories, and other enterprises requiring large capital, are either impossible unless through the instrumentality of corporations, or are possible only through the action of individuals themselves possessed of unlimited capital. It is easy to see what in the latter case would happen to the community.

"One form in which hostile action manifests itself is by legislation which is intended to keep corporations and their products out of particular States. This legislation in some States takes the form of bills which permit citizens to buy goods and with impunity refuse to pay for them. This is a premium on dishonesty. In other States the attempt is to exclude articles which are of prime necessity. If the producers of such articles were to follow the lead and to combine to keep their commodities out of the State, it is easy to see what would result. Either the people would be compelled to go without or they would be forced to pay an inordinate price.

"Trade will always take care of itself. If it is left to pursue ordinary channels A will see to it that B does not have any extraordinary advantages. It is only when the State interferes that a situation is created of which advantage can be taken against the interest of the community.

TARIFF IS GREATEST MONOPOLY.

"In these days there are two forms, and only two forms, of monopoly: One—That which results from a patent and copyright. It is universally recognized that this is in the interest of, not against the interest of, the public.

"The other, that which comes from unfair tariff discrimination. Tariff for revenue need not be considered. The expenses of the Government must, of course, be provided for. Tariff for the purpose of equalizing against foreign bounties or foreign discrimination does not need to be justified. Beyond that there is no excuse for giving to one industry a protection of 100 per cent., as against 4 per cent. for another, or any more than 10 per cent. The result is that the Government fleeces the community at large in the interest of some favored industry.

"It must be kept in mind that this is a rich country, not a poor country. It must be kept in mind that the object of every one is to make the country stronger, wealthier, more important, more influential. The hostile action to which I have referred, legislation against corporations, if followed to its legitimate results, would make the country less powerful, its people less prosperous, and would destroy the influence which comes from the richness of the land and its people.

"Citizens are divided into two classes—the industrious and those who wish to live on the industry of others. It is they who are without capital who are hostile to it. This is only another mode of stating the obvious proposition that it is those who are without means who wish to have it without work."

Replying to a question by Prof. Jenks, after he had concluded the reading of his paper, Mr. Havemeyer said the American Company was capitalized for much less than it was worth. But for the clamor against trusts, he said, "it could be sold for three times its capitalization." Yet he thought the refineries could be duplicated for $35,000,000 or $40,000,000. The present capacity of the trust is, he said, 45,000 barrels a day and the output 30,000 barrels. He thought the trust was refining about 90 per cent. of the sugar refined in the United States.

THE SUGAR POOL'S METHODS.

The witness spoke very freely of the methods of the company in preserving and extending its business. Of the earlier history of the enterprise, he said he didn't fight the Harrison refinery at Philadelphia. "But we had to fight Spreckels when he came into the field with his enormous plant. We had to do that or suspend our dividends. We went into the fight, and we kept it up until we got the refinery." The late drop in the price of sugar had been caused by the starting of new refineries, which had threatened to take 50 per cent. of the business. "It was a part of our policy to put down prices and let the opposition take the result, whatever it may be. Every sale made by the opposition displaces so much of the American Company's product," he said. "We must protect our own business." Mr. Havemeyer then went on to say that what the company did, it did not do from motives of philanthropy—that it had its own shareholders to protect. "Anybody can buy our stock," he continued, "and as a consequence the public owns the stock. But I doubt whether any one would want any of the stock of the independent refineries."

"How many stockholders have you?" asked Prof. Jenks.

"About 11,000," he replied, and added, "enough to take Cuba—and they would take it if they could."

The latter remark was made in a light vein. He stated as his opinion that the Cuban sugar should be brought in free of duty, and that this course would bring refined sugar down to 3 cents a pound. Speaking of the coffee business Mr. Havemeyer said he was in the business, and in it to stay.

HE TALKS BUSINESS ONLY.

Mr. Havemeyer's statement aroused great interest, and the next three hours were devoted to answering questions asked him in rapid succession by members of the commission. He at first declined to state whether the company was making money at present, saying that was the business of the company alone, but he afterward made an incidental statement which the commission construed into an admission that the business was not profitable now. The witness confessed that his company had very little regard for the welfare of rivals in business, saying that prestige, ability, experience, and wealth would win in the long run in the struggle, and that trusts were an example of the survival of the fittest in business.

"That is trade," he said, "and the sooner you realize it and quit trying to control it by Federal legislation the better for all. If men do not want to buy our stocks they needn't. They do not need Government protection. If they wade in and get stuck let them get out, and, if they wish, wade in again. The fate of rival concerns is their affair, not ours."

Speaking of the "ethics of life," suggested by a member of the commission, Mr. Havemeyer said: "I don't care 2 cents for your ethics. I know nothing about them. I am talking about business."

Mr. Havemeyer said that many things were done in business which looked cold-blooded and harsh, but that business conditions often required conduct justifying such characterization. The farmers, he thought, ought to establish a trust for their protection.

He declined to say whether he was interested in the Mollenhauer and Nash refineries, and also whether recent dividends of the trust were paid from current receipts or accumulated surplus. He declared that his company had not gone into a combination with any of the independent refineries. Reports that such a consolidation had been effected were untrue. Replying to a question as to how he could conduct business at a loss and still declare dividends, Mr. Havemeyer declared, laughingly: "One is an executive act, and the other a matter of business."

SUGAR MEN WANT FAIR PLAY.

The witness expressed the opinion that it would be a good plan to expose the business books to a Government Inspector. He closed with a protest against what he called the tariff discriminations against sugar, reiterating that it was due entirely to the feeling against combinations in business.

"The sugar refiners have never had a fair hearing at the hands of the Ways and Means Committee," he said. "When I came here as an individual, they were willing to give me anything, but when I came as the representative of the American Refining Company, of five times the importance, asking for an adequate tariff, I was told to get out, and received no consideration. Yet the day of the individual is past. If the mass of the people profit at the expense of the individual, he must go."

KENTUCKY JUDGE ON TRUSTS.

Says Attorney General Griggs Owes Every Dollar He Ever Had to Them.

COVINGTON, Ky., June 14.—Circuit Court Judge Tarvin, who is President of the Ohio Valley League of Bimetallic Clubs, in charging the Grand Jury to-day, called their attention to trusts. He also took occasion to censure Attorney General Griggs, saying in part:

"There is absolutely no hope that can be indulged in by the people of the United States that the National Administration, whose duty it is to destroy these trusts, which can destroy them whenever it desires to do it, will do so. The Attorney General of the United States, the officer created for the purpose of prosecuting violators of law, the officer created for the purpose of exterminating and wiping out things like this, is a man who owes every dollar he ever had in his life to trusts, who was made Governor of the State of New Jersey by the trusts, who was created by the trusts, who is owned by the trusts to-day."

Union Steel Company Plant Sold.

ANDERSON, Ind., June 14.—The plant of the Union Steel Company was sold at Sheriff's sale to-day, and was purchased by Thomas D. Wright of St. Louis for $500,120. It is said Mr. Wright represents the Republic Steel and Iron Company. The plant was sold to Mr. Wright last week for $30,000 less than to-day's figure, but some of the creditors alleged that they were denied a chance to bid, and had the sale set aside.

KENTUCKY TROUBLE NOT ENDED

The Courts Compelled to Close and Leave Clay County in the Hands of Desperadoes.

LONDON, Ky., June 14.—Justice is impossible in Clay County in the Baker case, and the courts have been abandoned. Judge Cook adjourned court at Manchester last evening. The court offices and the town are controlled by the Whites and Howards, and justice is a mere mockery. There is danger of an outbreak at any moment, and non-partisans fear the Bakers will visit the town and avenge the murder of Tom Baker. The Whites and Howards are still here in force.

An effort is being made by lawyers and litigants to have all their business, both civil and criminal pending in that court transferred to other counties, as they believe that the bitter war waged between the Howards, Whites, and Bakers will last for many months to come, and the most important business matters will not serve to induce peaceable men to visit Manchester while these men are looking for blood.

Judge H. C. Eversole, the regular Judge of the court, is here, and will not return to Manchester, considering it dangerous to life, as well as a farce, to attempt to hold court there while such a terrible state of affairs exists.

It was he who asked Gov. Bradley to send the troops to Manchester to protect life, and when Tom Baker was assassinated it was he who asked Special Judge Cook to adjourn court and turn the town over to the lawlessness of its desperadoes.

Judge Eversole's life was not safe from the moment the militia arrived, and for that reason he had asked for a special Judge. Sheriff White, who opposed the coming of the militia, is strongly identified with the Howard side. The end is not yet in Clay County.

INVESTED IN A MONUMENT.

It Was Erected by a Company Which Pays the Owner Dividends.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Ky., June 14.—As a money-making scheme a monument in a graveyard would ordinarily be considered a queer investment, yet in the Williamstown Cemetery there is such a monument that has answered this purpose and answered it well. Twelve years ago a marble works company made a proposition to W. G. Cram, one of the rich men of Grant County, to erect a monument in his private lot, to be paid for at once, but to bear the rate of 10 per cent. interest, payable by the company to himself as long as he should live. It was not clear what the company's terms were accepted, and the monument was built a space being left vacant whereon to chronicle the birth and death of Mr. Cram, together with his good deeds. Mr. Cram is yet alive, and bids fair to live many years, though he has passed the age of seventy, and the monument has already paid him in dividends $300 more than the original cost of building. Last Thursday during a windstorm the shaft was broken off fifteen feet from the ground, but will be repaired at the company's expense.

AUTOMOBILE TIRE EXPLODES.

First Accident of the Kind in This City Due to the Heat.

With a report that a good-sized cannon need not be ashamed of, one of the big rubber tires on an electric cab exploded last night at Broadway and Thirty-second Street, and there was much excitement for a while.

The excessive heat of the day had caused the pavements to warm up and they, in turn, heated the air in the tire, causing it to explode. There was nobody in the cab at the time.

The vehicle careened to an angle of forty-five degrees and almost threw the driver off the box. It righted, however, and the driver managed to take it in its damaged condition to the stable.

It was the first accident of the kind since the horseless cabs came into vogue here.

AUTOMOBILES ARE BARRED.

Chicago Park Board Orders Them from All Boulevards.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Vehicles propelled by means of electricity are to be denied the use of the South Side Park driveways and boulevards. At to-day's meeting of the South Park Board Commissioner Sherman introduced an order directing the police to exclude all automobiles from the park driveways. The motion was put in the form of a new regulation, and was formally passed by a unanimous vote.

No penalty was provided for violations of the rule, but the park police will be ordered to see that it is rigidly enforced. If after one warning the owner refuses to obey the rule he will be arrested and vigorously prosecuted by the attorney for the board. The new regulation will go into effect at once. Commissioner Sherman believes that automobiles are dangerous to public life and a detriment to the park system.

THE TORNADO AT HERMAN

Number of Fatalities Much Less Than at First Reported.

THE TOWN WAS WIPED OUT

Only One Small Building Was Insured —Latest Reports Are Ten Killed and Twenty-five Bady Injured.

HERMAN, Neb., June 14.—The fatalities caused by the tornado last evening were not so numerous as first reported, but the village was about completely wiped out, only two or three houses, the Methodist Church, and the school building being left.

The loss of property aggregates $150,000, which means an appalling loss for the inhabitants of the little village. One hundred buildings have been completely destroyed, and there was but one tornado insurance policy, and that for but a trifling amount.

The population is in a pitiable condition. Those who lost their homes, and there are about 500 of them, are absolutely without resources, and must depend on public charity for sustenance and a chance to begin life over again.

The work of relief has already been begun in a substantial manner. About a hundred of the unfortunates are housed at Blair. The latter town to-day raised $200 as a relief fund, and the Washington County authorities appropriated $500 for the same purpose. Two dozen tents were sent out from Blair, and to-night are occupied by the homeless. The Methodist Church is being used as a hospital and morgue.

Ten people were killed and twenty-five seriously injured in the wrecks of their homes. The tornado started about two miles west of Herman, and after traveling west a short distance, turned back, covering a strip about twenty-five rods wide. The town was directly in its path.

The dead are D. B. Hopkins, Mrs. D. B. Hopkins, and A. Hopkins, their son; Mrs. Kelso of Pender, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins; W. S. Richards, Postmaster of Herman; J. E. Hawkins, home four miles west of Herman, killed by lightning; — Davis, child; Louis Clausen of Missouri Valley, Earl Peterson, Dane Hollow, and Thomas Hines of Blair, who died in the hospital.

Mrs. Hopkins's body was not found until midnight, having been carried forty rods and dropped in an orchard.

The storm came on very slowly, giving most people ample time to reach their cellars. A large number of persons are slightly injured, while of the twenty-five reported, about one-half are looked upon as having received fatal injuries.

One of the best descriptions of the storm is that by J. A. Kelly a Council Bluffs traveling man. He said:

"With a number of other guests, I was dining in the hotel, when suddenly the wind began to rise and grow very violent. I hastened to the window and looked to the north. I could see two immense clouds, separated by a bit of sky, swirling and churning. We at once felt that a tornado was at hand. Our suspicions were confirmed when we saw that the two divisions of cloud were rapidly converging into the usual funnel shape. While we looked it seemed to us that the cloud would sweep to the west and avoid the town. When, however, it reached a point to the northwest, we were terrified to see it suddenly change its course and make directly for the town. We all hurried into the cellar, and saw no more of the tornado, but we knew by the frightful din that it was working havoc in the town. When it had passed we emerged and found that the hotel had been wrecked and that every building in the town had been blown down, with the exception of a few isolated on the outskirts. The tornado had swept right down the main street, crushing the buildings as though they were egg shells. The town was a pile of débris soaking with water. In front of us we could see horses, pigs, and frame buildings all heaped together. I could not say how many persons were killed or injured. I saw several dead and many wounded. Those unhurt did all they could to assist in the work of rescue."

Mr. Kelly and a party rushed out to one queer freak of the wind which they observed. At a point two blocks northwest of the Burdick Hotel workmen had nearly completed a huge tank, which was to supply the village with water. This tank weighed about twenty tons. When the storm had passed it was found close to the Burdick Hotel, practically uninjured.

The bank owned and operated by Representative J. H. Chambers is a mass of ruins. It was a substantial brick building. Mr. Chambers's home, a large frame house, escaped.

The work of taking the dead and wounded out of the débris is progressing slowly, and is likely to prove a long and difficult task.

George Coyle, the station agent, saw the cloud swooping down upon the town, and realizing that it would carry away the station, he abandoned the building and made his way to a cellar close at hand, escaping with a gash on his head, caused by a flying stick. He had hardly reached cover when the station was shattered, going into the air as though struck by a thirteen-inch shell.

The relief party on the second train included every physician in Blair. When they arrived at Herman they were confronted by most disheartening obstacles. The ruins of the little town were enveloped in darkness. Occasionally a rift in the flying clouds let a little light through, but it only served to bring out for a few moments the ragged outlines of the débris. Unsupplied with the necessary implements to dig extensively in the wreckage, the relief party found itself baffled in its endeavor to find the bodies of the dead. A few torches were lighted and the party broke up into bands.

The inhabitants who remain are trying to make themselves as comfortable as possible. Many have, however, left the scene and obtained refuge in Blair or elsewhere in the district.

OMAHA, June 14.—Eastern Nebraska and Western Iowa were visited yesterday by an unusually severe storm. The day was exceedingly sultry, and about 6 o'clock in the evening clouds began to gather and rain poured down in torrents, continuing at intervals all night. The amount of water that fell varied from two to five inches, and many towns were flooded.

Papillion, the county seat of Sarpy County, a town of about 500 inhabitants, had from three to six feet of water standing in its principal business streets. Many people were driven from their residences. In Omaha a heavy flood swept down the streets. In Council Bluffs, India Creek overflowed its banks, and Broadway from Tenth Street to the northwest was flooded to a depth of from one to two feet. Cellars were filled, and water pipes burst in several buildings, doing considerable damage. The cyclone at Herman appeared to be the culmination of the storm.

Telegraph and telephone communication was interfered with more or less all night.

FUNERALS AT NEW RICHMOND.

Thirty-two Victims of the Storm Buried —Clearing Up the Wreckage and Relieving Sufferers.

NEW RICHMOND, Wis., June 14.—Thirty-two new graves were made to-day for victims of the storm in the two little cemeteries at opposite sides of the town, a constant succession of funerals threading a passage through the littered streets all day long. Services for twenty-two were held in the Catholic Church, and from the Congregational Church ten.

There is still a large number of unburied dead, and but for the fact that a large number of coffins failed to arrive to-day, it is likely the number of funerals would have been close to fifty.

The number of known dead was increased by one—Henry Larsen, a boy about fourteen years of age, the son of a laborer—and two of the injured died. Contrary to general expectation there were no bodies found during the day in the basement of the Williams dry goods store.

Ten bodies still remain unidentified; five of them lying in the Catholic church, three in the Congregational church, and two in the schoolhouse.

The work of clearing up the town was undertaken in a systematic manner this morning and decided progress was made. The numerous dead horses that were lying around were all buried early in the day. All the fires, which had been smoldering for thirty-six hours, were extinguished and a number of cellars in which dead bodies were supposed to be were cleared up. The militia kept strict guard around the edges of the devastated district, and no one who could not show excellent cause for admission was allowed inside the lines. Even people who wished to go and look at the remains of their own houses were turned back by the soldiers unless they could prove that they wished to do something more than gaze at the ruins.

Supplies have been coming in all day from all directions, and there is no scarcity of anything to eat. Bedding is not too plentiful, and blankets are needed. Food was so plentiful to-day that the Relief Committee made a large sum of money by selling sandwiches and bread. All the funds derived from this source of revenue were turned over to the general fund, and from this source alone nearly $300 was derived. Ten cents was charged for a small cup of coffee, and the same amount for a very desperate sandwich. The cashier, moreover, made it his business to be forgetful of returning change, and in numberless cases he worked off his sandwiches at 50 cents apiece.

When objections were offered the kicker was told it was for the public good, and he must take his medicine. So he went away with his sandwich and said nothing at all.

The Relief Committee has received tenders of money from various sources amounting to about $5,000. Enough additional money is in sight, it is said, to supply all immediate demands for cash. A building and loan association plan has been talked of for rebuilding the town.

A number of tents were put up to-day for the wounded, and more will be erected to-morrow. It is proposed to move as many as possible of the injured into them and relieve the crowded condition of the hospitals, which are rather limited in capacity. All of the wounded were doing well to-day, and no more immediate deaths are looked for.

CINCINNATI'S CHEAP GAS.

Interested Persons Say that Gas Costs Nothing to Manufacture—By-Products Pay All the Cost.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 14.—It costs nothing to make and sell gas. The Cincinnati Gas Company can sell it at 75 cents a thousand feet or 5 cents a thousand feet, and the price it charges will all be profit. The by-products, chief of which is coke, more than pay the cost of producing the gas.

These startling facts have been revealed in the past week's gas agitation in Cincinnati, and they come from the books of the Cincinnati Gas Company. They have been unintentionally set forth by Attorney Warrington, the chief counsel for the company, and M. M. White, President of the Fourth National Bank, and generally reported to be the heaviest individual holder of gas stocks in Cincinnati.

The statements which prove that gas costs nothing were made by Warrington in his speech before the Board of City Affairs, and by White in an interview in a local newspaper, in which he said the city should adopt Gen. Hickenlooper's 75- cent gas proposition. White said: "At the prices offered by the gas company the stock would probably pay 8 per cent. on $9,000,000, which, on a 200 basis, would make the stock a 4 per cent. non-taxable security, which in these days is about as good as any one can get. It would be a very happy solution of the entire question if the city accepts the offer of the Cincinnati Gas Company."

Attorney Warrington, in an argument before the Board of City Affairs, held that the consumption of gas is increasing 8.7 per cent. each year, and that the consumption next year would be 961,950,869 cubic feet. A third of this, he estimated, would be at the fuel rate of 50 cents, the rest at the rate of 75 cents, making the average cost to the consumer 66 2-3 cents, and the income to the company $641,300.58.

In other words, the gas company, according to White, next year will pay out in than pay for the cost of making and distributing the gas.

The explanation is that the valuable coketar, ammonia, and other by-products more than pay for making and distributing the gas.

An expert in municipal affairs said to-day: "This accidental contribution by White and Warrington to the truth about gas manufacture will surely travel all over the country, and everywhere it goes it will be a tremendous argument for gas at 50 cents or even a lower figure."

Gas Famine Threatens Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Officials of the gas company have served notice on the city that they will not allow the gas to burn after the appropriation is all used unless they have assurance that the bills will be paid. The fund is nearly depleted. Only $300,000 was appropriated by the Council for this purpose, though over $600,000 was expended last year in gas lighting. The additional amount was collected in shape of judgments against the city in suits brought by the gas company. City Electrician Ellicott says that by dint of considerable shutting down in the number of lights the present appropriation may last until August.

STOWGER TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Company to Use Its Apparatus.

CHICAGO, June 14. — Negotiations were completed to-day by which the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Company enters into a contract with the Stowger Automatic Telephone Company for the use of the latter's system of underground wires, automatic switchboards, and complete transmitting apparatus. The Stowger company was represented by its Secretary, J. Harris, and the Illinois Telephone Company by Albert G. Wheeler, who is said to have acquired the rights and franchise of the latter corporation for parties as yet in the background.

The Stowger company will proceed with the work of obtaining subscribers, which appears to be a part of the contract entered into. As soon as the system is installed no charge will be made for service until such time as there are 10,000 subscribers to the new company. It is expected that the first exchange will be in operation within one year.

The Stowger automatic system dispenses with the services of telephone operators, and is said to be installed in thirty cities in the United States. The Chicago contract calls for a system capable of handling 30,000 telephones.

LARGE EXPORTS TO HAWAII.

Consul General Job Is in a Very Peculiar Position.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Frederick W. Job, Consul General of Hawaii, reports that there have been large shipments of sugar machinery to that country from Chicago during the last week. He says also that medical instruments and sporting goods have been shipped recently in big lots.

Since the annexation of Hawaii Mr. Job occupies a unique position. Because Hawaii is now part of the United States, it has no Consul, but Mr. Job continues to perform all his former duties as Consul General. No invoices can be sent from the United States to Hawaii without being certified by him. The last Congress did not make any provision to cover this situation, and Mr. Job will for years be Consul General in fact, if not in name, unless Congress legislates on the matter. Lately the railroads have refused to carry any goods consigned to Hawaii unless they bear a Consular certificate signed by Mr. Job.

Bankruptcies in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Liabilities of $84,900 were scheduled in a petition in bankruptcy filed to-day by James G. Miller, who was a member of the firm of Cottrell Brothers & Miller at Sioux City, Iowa, in 1886.

James H. Romain scheduled debts of $54,300.

Adolph Schakman scheduled an indebtedness of $36,100.

Insurance Collector Held Up.

RAHWAY, N. J., June 14.—Robert E. Goddart, a collector for a life insurance company, was held up by highwaymen near Colonia this evening about 8 o'clock. After a struggle the robbers secured $45 and escaped. They went in the direction of New Brunswick. The police were notified and are looking for the men.

EXCITING DAY IN PARIS

Description of the Scene When the President Was Struck.

A NEW YORKER'S EXPERIENC

fought like tigers, and scratched, and squealed, and spat like cats in their turn.

Above all the din and tumult rose the piercing shrieks of thousands of women, and through it all the President of the republic, himself just escaped from a serious assault, stood looking down upon the scene with calm, unmoved countenance. I thought that every moment I should myself be either struck with a loaded cane or thrown to the ground to be tramped upon and kicked, as was the fate of the unfortunates who lost their footing around me. The gendarmes soon began to make their influence felt and to drag off the fiercest fighters and loudest shouters one by one.

So great was the crowd and so intense the excitement that it was useless to try to move, and one only had to remain and to pray for its cessation. Henri Rochefort took up his post at the entrance of the stand and stood looking on with folded arms. The affair must have lasted fifteen minutes, but it seemed two hours. Then the fighting stopped, men collected their smashed hats, those who were not arrested or seriously hurt adjusted their cravats, and went away to be brushed off. A woman laughed, and, although one heard a cry here and there of "Vive l'Armee!" answered by one of "Vive Loubet!" the great excitement was over.

M. LOUBET'S FRIENDS RALLIED.

Immediately following the close of this first riot the foreign Ministers and representatives present and numerous friends rushed to the President's box to congratulate him and the members of his party on their escape. Mme. Loubet, who was as calm as her husband throughout the whole scene, received them very graciously, and, with the President, thanked them for their expression of sympathy. The Baroness Zurlinden, who had fallen in a faint during the riot, resumed her place in the box, and all was quiet for a time.

At about 3:30 the President and his party rose, and bowing to the crowd, left the box and proceeded to their carriages in the rear of the grand stand. Suddenly a second riot broke out, but this time the gendarmes, who had been largely reinforced, simply flung themselves upon the fighters, and tore them apart. The President was again insulted, however, by all sorts of shouts, and eggs were thrown at him and his party after they had reached their carriages. One of the Paris papers characteristically remarks this morning that the fact that these eggs were fresh proves that the demonstration was a royalist one, for the aristocracy would not know where to procure stale eggs.

Meanwhile the fighters, who had been arrested in the first riot, numbering some 130, and nearly all of whom were Counts, Viscounts, Barons, and Marquises, were conveyed under a strong guard in the police wagons to the State prison, where they were placed incommunicado, as the Spaniards would call it, and their friends were refused admission. The President returned to Paris, his carriage surrounded by a squad of cavalry three rows deep, so that he was not visible to the populace. He was later called upon by the Stewards of the Auteuil Steeplechase Club, who tendered their apologies for the occurrence, to which he very sensibly and modestly replied that they were in no sense to blame, that he knew something was to happen before he went, and that if races were to be run the following day he would be present.

After the crowd had returned to Paris it talked of nothing else but the riot of the afternoon, and this morning the many newspapers shriek in various keys. Rochefort condones the occurrence, while Zola in an article entitled "Justice," the first that he has written since his return from exile, denounces Christiani and his fellows.

It is now generally known that the affair was a prearranged one, but what shall be said of the representatives of the French aristocracy, who, in their desire to foment a revolution and to show their hatred of a President from the people, whom they consider bourgeois, would deliberately plan to insult this President on such a day and at such a time? It reverses all one's previous ideas of French politeness and courtesy, and proves how thin is the veneer that overspreads the innate coarseness and lack of breeding of this generation, at least, of the French aristocracy. Meanwhile all Paris waits expectant for next Sunday's Grand Prix and another manifestation. As I have said, there is revolution in the air.

JAMES B. TOWNSEND.

POINCARE MAY BE PREMIER.

He Attempts to Induce His Friends to Join Him in a Ministry, but with Little Success So Far.

PARIS, June 14.—President Loubet received M. Poincaré this morning for the purpose of intrusting him with the task of forming a new Cabinet.

The interview lasted half an hour. In reply to the President's request that he form a Cabinet, M. Poincaré declared that for several years he had kept aloof from politics and party strife, and was wholly unprepared to accept under the present circumstances the responsibilities of the Premiership. M. Loubet, however, insisted, pointing out that just for these reasons all factions of Republicans would accept M. Poincaré's leadership more readily, adding that both the President of the Senate, M. Fallieres, and the President of the Chamber, M. Deschanel, had clearly pointed him out as the man best fitted to cause the concentration of the Republicans.

Finally M. Loubet appealed to M. Poincaré's patriotism, and the latter thereupon consented to consult his friends. He asked for time to deliberate, and was to give the President a definite reply at 6 o'clock this evening. Later in the day, however, it was announced that he had requested M. Loubet to grant him until to-morrow to form a Cabinet, as he has been unable to see certain statesmen whom he is desirous of consulting.

To-night M. Poincaré is continuing his efforts to form a Cabinet, but meets with numerous difficulties. He has been especially desirous of having MM. Bourgeois, Krantz, and Delcassé in the Ministry. M. Bourgeois declines to abandon his mission at The Hague. M. Delcassé declines to take anything but the Foreign Office portfolio, while M. Poincaré wants him at the Ministry of the Interior or the Ministry of Marine, and M. Krantz raises difficulties concerning the Dreyfus trial, pointing out that he has discussed the matter already with M. Casimir-Périer.

It is understood that several other prominent men have refused to enter the Cabinet. These rebuffs are likely to discourage M. Poincaré, who is modest and diffident, and is inclined the steer clear of political troubles.

Although it is realized that there are great difficulties in the way of his success, it is the general impression that if he is in earnest he will succeed in forming a Cabinet.

The Sentence on de Christiani.

PARIS, June 14.—President Loubet, when informed of the sentence passed upon Baron de Christiani for attempting to assault him in the Presidential stand on the Auteuil race course, exclaimed: "The four years will quickly pass." This is held to indicate his intention to exercise clemency.

The Pope's Advice to French Clergy.

PARIS, June 15.—The Figaro and the Gaulois publish a letter from the Pope to the Archbishop of Paris, urging the clergy to take a resolute stand in favor of the republic and of order, and to work unanimously for religion and the prosperity of the country.

DREYFUS TRIAL PRECAUTIONS.

PARIS, June 14.—M. Vigule, head of the Detective Department, has gone to Rennes, where the new court-martial will sit, to arrange for the necessary precautions during the trial. A large force of police and detectives will be sent there.

Dreyfus to Disembark at Brest.

BREST, France, June 14.—It has been definitely settled that Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, who left the waters of French Guiana June 10 on board the cruiser Sfax, will disembark here. The military authorities of this port have been notified to this effect.

The Hudson County Consolidation.

The commission appointed by Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey and the Mayors of the twelve municipalities of Hudson County to consider the advisability of consolidating them into one city held its first meeting at the Court House in Jersey City yesterday. Henry Brautigam of Jersey City was elected President. A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee to consider a plan for consolidation. There were named William D. Edwards, Charles L. Corbin, Edwin A. S. Lewis, Augustus A. Rich, Nathaniel W. Trask, Herman Walker, and William J. Davis. The committee will report at the next meeting, on June 22.

Additions to the Park Menagerie.

Superintendent Smith of the Central Park Menagerie received yesterday from Hamburg, Germany, two pumas and an antelope from Hagenbeck Brothers, as part of the exchange made with the Central Park Menagerie for Cyrus, the hippopotamus, which was sent to Hamburg recently. The pumas and the antelope are fine specimens. Other animals included in the exchange will arrive later. A Brazilian has presented to the menagerie two Brazilian rats. They are as large as a good-sized kitten. In Brazil they run about houses without interference, as they eat only vegetables. They are on exhibition in the monkey house.

SAYS JOHNSON IS ALIVE

Captain of the Othello Declares He Saw Him Last Evening.

BODY IS AGAIN IDENTIFIED

Sailmaker on the Ship Positive the Bay Ridge Victim Is Johnson and Police Are Satisfied.

The mystery surrounding the identity of the man, fragments of whose body were found floating in the water off Bay Ridge last Saturday, it seems has not been cleared up. Although the body was positively identified Tuesday night as that of John Johnson, a former seaman of the ship Othello, by two sailors on the vessel, Capt. J. H. Price last night sent a letter to THE TIMES in which he declared that Johnson is alive and had visited the ship shortly after 6 o'clock to convince his former shipmates of the fact.

When a visit was paid to the ship, which is tied up at Pier 11, East River, Capt. Price said that in his conversation with Johnson he never thought to ask him his address. "He staid on board only a few minutes," said Capt. Price, "and then went away, but where I don't know." John Waddell and James Hagwisch, the sailors who had identified the body the night before, also declared they saw Johnson.

Just about the time THE TIMES received the letter from Capt. Price, the sailmaker on the Othello, John Haworth, appeared at the Brooklyn Morgue and, after a careful examination of all the portions of the body, positively identified the man—as had his fellow-seaman the night previous—as John Johnson. So complete was the identification by Haworth that Capt. Reynolds of the Brooklyn detective force, after hearing the story from Haworth and putting the man through a rigid examination, accepted the matter as proved officially. He said he would now bend his efforts toward tracing the movements of Johnson.

Haworth is nearly sixty years old, and of more than ordinary intelligence for a seaman. He is a native of Liverpool, and has been with Capt. Price on the Othello continually for six years. He told his story in a straightforward manner, and so positive was he that he was right that he said to Capt. Reynolds last night that even should some woman identify the body as that of her husband, and he other than Johnson, he would still not be moved from his belief that the remains were those of his shipmate.

"That is the man beyond any question," said Haworth as soon as he saw the remains. He looked at the face closely and pointed out where the teeth were missing. He also called attention to the peculiar shape of the nose, which seems to have been rather bent upward on the left side. The tattooing on the arm clinched the matter so far as Haworth was concerned, for he said he had seen the crucifix many times and had always noted the semi-circle of stars above it. He said that Johnson also had an anchor tattooed on his hand.

"I would have known the face at once," he said to Capt. Reynolds, "and the tattooed arm only served to make the identification absolute and complete. Johnson was a Russian Finn, and spoke imperfect English. He was quiet and well behaved; in fact, I never knew a quieter seafaring man. He had lost teeth and was troubled frequently with toothache, and several times he showed me the teeth that pained him. I saw him every day for nine months, and could not possibly be mistaken. I came over to the Morgue entirely of my own volition to satisfy my own mind in the matter, and I am convinced that I am right.

"Now as to the tattooing marks. I have seen them many times, and, while the crucifix on the arm is a common mark among sailors, yet I never saw one on the arm surmounted by a semi-circle of stars. The only other crucifix thus surmounted I ever saw was tattooed on a sailor's breast, and I saw it many years ago.

"Johnson also had a peculiarly shaped nose, which is perfectly apparent in the body at the Morgue. I cannot exactly explain the peculiarity except to say that the nose was slightly pushed to one side. I would know it anywhere. While he was on shipboard Johnson wore a dark mustache, but when I last saw him, on Monday or Tuesday, he had removed it and was clean shaven.

"Johnson joined our ship at New Castle, New South Wales, about nine months ago. He had formerly been with the ship St. Mirren, and took French leave from her in Sydney. We went direct to Taltal, Chile, where we discharged our coal. While we were at Taltal an incident happened which leads me to believe that Johnson was not the man's right name, and I always thought it was a peculiar one for a Russian Finn.

"Just before we left Taltal a letter came to the ship addressed care of Capt. Price, ship Othello, but to a person none of us knew. It was postmarked from some place in New South Wales. Johnson saw it and claimed it, and it was turned over to him. The name was a peculiar one, and I do not remember it."

Haworth also gave the propeller theory of the police as to when he was asked by them for his opinion concerning it. He said in all his experience he had never seen a man thus hacked up by propeller blades, and he had seen a number of men who had been struck. If a propeller hit a body, he said it would with one blow throw it to one side, and only one cut or wound would be inflicted.

Following out the story told by Haworth, Capt. Reynolds yesterday made a search for the ship St. Mirren, which he found at the Tidewater Dock, Bayonne, N. J. Detective Hughes, whom he sent there, learned that a man answering Johnson's description had shipped on the St. Mirren on April 29, 1898, under the name of Martin Madison, and that he and a man named Peter Stenbrink had deserted on Sept. 20, 1898, and joined the Othello. On the St. Mirren Madison said he had friends at 182 Bute Road, Cardiff. It was learned from Haworth that the man who joined the ship with Johnson was known on board as "Dutchy." He was paid off and left at the same time Johnson did.

Not more than half an hour after the departure of Haworth there was excitement in the Detective Bureau, and Capt. Reynolds sent for the reporters. He then informed them that Haworth had returned with the apprentice Waddell, who said that he saw Johnson at the ship half an hour after Haworth had gone to the Morgue.

Haworth was as honest as ever in his assertions about the matter, and said that he did not see Johnson, and had only the word of the apprentice boy to go by. He finally told the Captain that he would stick to his original story until he had seen Johnson himself.

Capt. Reynolds said that Waddell told him that Johnson came to the ship and said he was the missing man. He was asked why he did not find out where Johnson was, and replied that he had asked, but was unable to understand Johnson's answer.

"I think your story is a pretty strange one," said Capt. Reynolds to the boy, "and it is rather remarkable that you should have understood what Johnson said up to the point when he gave his address. We intend to keep an eye on you, and it will not be well for you if you cut up any shines."

Capt. Reynolds entirely abandoned the alleged identification made by E. C. Smith and his wife, and a man variously known as Engstrom, Linder, and Linds, who all agreed that the body was that of a Swedish sailor named Frank Petersen, thirty-three years old, who lived somewhere on Fourth Avenue, in Brooklyn. A detective of the Central Office, in Brooklyn, who had been investigating the Petersen theory, reported last night that Petersen had been seen at the Seaman's Union, on West Street, on Monday of this week.

An anonymous postal card was received yesterday addressed to "Coroners' Office, New York City, N. Y.," and reading as follows:

"In the case of the man found floating in Bay Ridge, I will say that I am in Baltimore, but it was done in self-defense and I am sorry for it. Don't arrest any one."

There was no signature or mark of any kind following the writing. The postmark is so obliterated that it cannot be made out. The card was turned over to detectives working on the case.

Capt. Kenny of the Coney Island Police yesterday investigated the story told by Life Saver Thomas J. Clark, who said that he had seen a sailor with a crucifix tattooed on his arm bathing at Coney Island on Friday with two women.

The police questioned the bathhouse keepers along the beach, but could find none who had rented a bathing suit to a sailor on Friday. They also searched the bathhouses to see if any sailors' clothing had been left in them, but could find none.

The two women who were said to have been with the sailor seen by Clark were arrested at Coney Island last night. They denied that they were at the island at all on Friday.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

KIPLING SAILS FOR ENGLAND.

Author and His Family Depart, Taking the Ashes of the Daughter Who Died in February.

Rudyard Kipling, the author, looking wan and pale from his recent illness, sailed for England yesterday with the members of his family and some friends, taking with him the ashes of his daughter Josephine, who died here in February, while her father was hovering between life and death. The members of the Kipling party, who sailed on the White Star Liner Teutonic, were Mr. and Mrs. Kipling, J. Lockwood Kipling, the author's father; the two Kipling children, John and Elsie; Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Doubleday, and Miss Josephine Doubleday. The Doubledays have been the closest friends of the family during Mr. Kipling's long illness, and will spend several weeks as guests at the Kipling home, at Rottingdean.

The party, accompanied by nurses and servants, reached the pier a short time before the vessel sailed, and went directly to their staterooms, where Mr. Kipling retired to his berth. The author walked with the step of a semi-invalid, and despite the warmness of the day, wore a light overcoat buttoned tightly about him. He refused to submit to an interview, Mr. Doubleday taking that responsibility off his shoulders. Mrs. Kipling said good-bye for the family to a score of friends assembled at the pier.

"Immediately upon our arrival in England," said Mr. Doubleday, "we shall go to the Kipling home in Rottingdean. Mr. Kipling is anxious to get back home and resume the English country life to which he is accustomed. He is still weak, and is unable to receive callers for more than a few minutes at a time. He staid in bed this morning until we were ready to start for the steamer. It can safely be said, however, that his condition is improving constantly, and his ultimate recovery is assured."

The ashes of little Josephine Kipling were incased in a porphyry urn and carried by Mrs. Kipling in a black traveling case. The ashes will be interred in the family plot at Rottingdean. A close friend of Mr. Kipling said the author departed with the kindest feeling toward America and Americans, and goes away with the greatest reluctance.

VALUABLES IN OPEN SAFE.

Discovered by Employe of Building and Turned Over to Owner.

James De Wolf, the proprietor of a jewelry store on the sixth floor of 19 Barclay Street, left his safe open last night, and locking the door of his place went home. There was nearly $2,000 worth of watches and jewelry in the safe, besides other valuables worth $1,000, and almost $400 in cash.

The engineer of the building in making his rounds discovered that the safe was open, and called in Policeman John Dyer of the Church Street Station. The two went in, and, emptying the contents of the safe in two large boxes, carried them to the police station.

Mr. De Wolf, who lives at 300 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, was sent for by Sergt. O'Meara. He said he saw that he had neglected to lock the safe while he was washing his hands, but went home without doing so. With a friend he took his property away, after thanking the police for caring for it.

LYNCHING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Mob Takes a Negro from the Sheriff and Disappears.

BEAUFORT, N. C., June 14.—At Bogue, twenty-five miles from here, on the night of June 8, the store of Elijah H. B. Weeks was broken into and Weeks brutally murdered. Detectives tracked and arrested Lewis Patrick, a negro, as he was about to take a steamer at New-Berne for Elizabeth City, and found in his possession a razor, shoes, clothes, and other personal property belonging to Weeks. He was brought here Saturday night about 11 o'clock.

Last night an armed body of masked men came here in boats with pistols and pickaxes, forced the jailer to deliver Patrick to them, and disappeared with him. The Sheriff with a posse has been pursuing the mob since 12 o'clock, and returned to-night without finding any trace of them. The opinion prevails that he will be lynched to-night if he has not been already.

THE DOCK STRIKE AT BUFFALO.

Outside of the Elevating of Grain No Work Is Now Being Done.

BUFFALO, June 14.—Fully 3,500 men are on strike or have quit work along the docks for various reasons, and outside of the elevating of grain no work is being done. The freight handlers held a big meeting to-night and decided to remain out until the demand of the Erie housemen for an increase of 1 cent an hour is granted.

The ore handlers on the Minnesota docks who were fired on by non-union men last night did not go to work to-day, declaring that they were afraid to do so. The ore handlers on the other docks have also refused to continue work until they are guaranteed protection by the police. Committees were appointed to wait on Mayor Diehl and Superintendent of Police Bull and demand this protection.

At the freight handlers' meeting to-night Organizer Michael Joyce advised the men to carry revolvers when they return to work. He said it was absolutely necessary for their own protection.

MANY INDIANS ARE STARVING.

Rush to the Klondike Drove Game from Their Hunting Grounds.

VANCOUVER, June 14.—Owing to the big rush to the Yukon gold fields, wild animals that have not been killed by the prospectors have fled to higher ground, and in consequence the Indians, deprived of their natural food, are starving, and in many instances ready to massacre the whites.

Cesare Francesca, Salt Lake City; Robert Hitchcock, Detroit, and a French Canadian guide who arrived by Cottage City, say that while camping on the upper branch of Stewart River they came upon a camp of 150 Indians and were told by their interpreter that thirty of them had died of starvation during the Winter owing to the whites driving deer from the lowlands. The men supplied the Indians with food and camped a short distance off.

The first steamer with news direct from Glenora and the all-Canadian route reports that suffering on the trails has been terrible. The Hudson Bay Trading Company has saved hundreds of Americans from death by starvation. F. Refsneider of Philadelphia says 150 destitute Americans on Laird River were fed, and that on April 15 Valentine Wendler, aged thirty-two, of New York, was found dead twelve miles from McDames post.

STREET CAR TIME SCHEDULE.

Chicago Aldermen Will Try to Legally Regulate Traffic.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 14.—The running schedule for street cars on the down-town loops is to be regulated by the city, and if the cars are not run according to these schedules mandamus proceedings will be begun against the railroad companies. This was decided at a meeting of the City Council Judiciary Committee to-day. A committee was appointed to co-operate with the Corporation Counsel in framing an ordinance.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Browning informed the members they could compel the railway companies under their franchises to put on enough cars to take care of the traffic. According to Mr. Browning, the running time of street cars can be fixed by the Council, or the companies compelled to take the action commanded by the Council through legal proceedings. "If the companies do not obey, it is my opinion the companies' franchises can be taken away from them," said Mr. Browning. "The Supreme Court would, I think, find in favor of the public, provided the matter was taken as high as that."

Alderman Goldzier thought the regulations should apply at first to the rush hours only. Alderman Alling added that the theatre crowds should be considered. He said the cars were then overcrowded, and there was no reason why the people should not be accommodated.

Want $4,000,000 of New York Property

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 14.—Mrs. Mary Laing of Oak Tree, three miles from this city, has instituted a suit in behalf of herself and several relatives to get possession of valuable dock property in New York, which they claim rightfully belongs to them as heirs of Mr. Francis Drake, one of the colonial figures of New York. The property is said to be worth about $4,000,000, and the alleged heirs—twenty in number—think that they stand a good show of gaining control of it.

John D. Rockefeller Goes to Alaska.

TACOMA, Washington, June 14.—John D. Rockefeller and party, after a two days' stay in Tacoma, left for Alaska late to-day on the steamer Cottage City. There were 275 passengers in all, every berth being taken.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS

State Convention Assembled to Nominate a State Ticket.

SCRAMBLE FOR JUDGESHIP

Eleven Ballots Taken Without a Choice —Platform Practically Ignores National Issues.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 14.—Four hundred and thirty-five representatives of the Democracy of Pennsylvania met here to-day for the purpose of nominating candidates for Supreme Court Judge, Superior Court Judge, and State Treasurer. At midnight the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning without having accomplished the first and most important piece of work cut out for it; namely, the selection of a candidate for Supreme Court Judge.

Nearly six hours were consumed in the preliminary work of the convention, and between 6 o'clock and midnight, with an hour's intermission for supper, the delegates cast eleven fruitless ballots for a score or more of candidates for the Supreme Court Judgeship.

When the adjournment took place there were eleven candidates in the field, with the votes ranging from 11 to 72, the highest being a long way off from the 218 necessary to elect. The determined battle arises from the fact that the nominee is sure to be elected to serve twenty years.

For the first time in many years the Democracy enters upon a State campaign assured of the success of at least a portion of its ticket. This peculiar condition is due to the election of two Supreme Court Judges next November to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Judge Williams and the retirement of Chief Justice Sterrett next January.

No elector is entitled to vote for more than one candidate for this office, and as there will be two elected, each of the great parties will get one. Gov. Stone will probably appoint the Democratic nominee as soon as his nomination is certified to the State Department, in which event he would rank the nominee of the Republican State Convention.

At this writing the fight appears to have narrowed down to Judge Kennedy of Allegheny and Judge Yerkes of Bucks. Each is on the bench in his respective county. It is believed that one of these gentlemen will be nominated in short order to-morrow, although the Western friends of Judge Krebs of Clearfield refuse to concede the defeat of their candidate.

With the Supreme Court Judgeship out of the way, the remainder of the convention's work will probably be disposed of by acclamation.

The convention was called to order at 12:10 P. M. by State Chairman Rilling. Temporary Chairman William M. Brinton of Lancaster made a brief speech congratulating the Democracy on its fight in 1896 and 1898. His mention of the name of William J. Bryan as the great leader of the Democracy was received with wildest applause.

Hugh M. North, Jr., of Columbia presented the Chairman with a gavel made of oak taken from Wheatland, the home of James Buchanan, in Lancaster County. "I think it is fitting," Mr. North said, "that this gavel should be used by this convention, for James Buchanan, the only President Pennsylvania ever sent to Washington, was a Lancaster County Democrat."

The convention organized, with Charles J. Riley as Permanent Chairman.

The first business transacted was the adoption of a platform indicating that the campaign is to be made on State issues. Among its declarations are the following:

The Democracy of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, again renewing our pledges of fidelity and devotion to the sacred rights of the people, true to the faith and principles of our party as declared in the platforms of our several National conventions, and proud of our matchless leader, William Jennings Bryan, realize that the issues involved in the coming campaign in Pennsylvania are honest government clean politics, and the redemption of our State from Republican misrule and corruption.

We denounce the indecent haste displayed and the disrespect shown the people by the Governor of the State in the appointment to the vacancy in the United States Senate of M. S. Quay, who, to prevent a full investigation before a jury of his country, pleaded the statute of limitations against the most serious charges of crime. In this appointment, in the unwarranted reduction of the appropriation to public schools, and his unauthorized veto of the Constitutional amendment resolution, he has violated the Constitution, usurped authority nowhere granted him, and perpetrated wrongs against the people and the State that demand his condemnation.

We favor a revision of the Ballot law, maintaining its secrecy, simplifying the method of voting, and protecting the voter against fraud and coercion. We also favor the amendment of the Constitution so as to require a personal registration of the voters in the cities, and we denounce Gov. Stone for attempting, by his veto, to interfere, without right or justification, with the legislative act passed for that purpose, and thus attempting to prevent the people from passing upon this important matter.

We are opposed to all combinations of capital calculated to produce monopoly, or restrain trade, as being inconsistent with the spirit of free institutions; and if their establishment cannot be constitutionally prevented, we hold that they should be so regulated and limited by proper legislation that individual effort and opportunity shall not be impaired.

A revision of the tax laws is favored, to the end that corporate property may pay its due share, and municipal franchises be valued and assessed as any other property. The adoption of laws preventing the further grant of municipal and other franchises in perpetuity is favored.

The immediate prosecution of those guilty of bribery, actual or attempted, in connection with the recent Senatorial contest and their sentence to the full penalty of the law are demanded.

The platform closes with reference to the war in these words: "We glory and rejoice in the patriotic devotion to the cause of our country, in the late war with Spain, of the brave and noble men who periled their lives and shed their blood in order that a conflict waged for humanity's sake might be brought to a speedy and triumphant close."

James Cadwalader, Jr., of Philadelphia said that since William J. Bryan's name had been mentioned in the platform he desired to withdraw as a delegate from the convention. Mr. Cadwalader left the hall, and John McMenamin of Philadelphia was substituted.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates for Supreme Judge, the counties being called alphabetically, and speeches were limited to five minutes. Allegheny was the first to respond, J. J. Miller of Pittsburg presenting the name of Judge John M. Kennedy of Allegheny. The following additional names were presented: Judges Lucien W. Doty, Westmoreland; James T. Ermentrout, Berks; Herman Yerkes, Bucks; ex-Judge David L. Krebs, Clearfield; Dewitt C. Dewitt, Towanda; O. B. Dickinson, Delaware; George A. Allen, Erie; Judges S. L. Mesterzat, Fayette; Peter P. Smith, Lackawanna; Edwin Albright, Lehigh, and John Lynch, Wilkesbarre; C. Larue Munson, Williamsport; Simon P. Wolverton, Sunbury; Judge O. P. Bechtel, Pottsville; Judge W. F. Bay Stewart, York, and William E. Little, Wyoming.

The nominations being closed, the convention proceeded to ballot, the vote being taken by counties. The first ballot resulted: Albright, 28; Allen, 35; Bechtel, 20; Dewitt, 6; Dickinson, 8; Ermentrout, 41; Kennedy, 54; Krebs, 43; Lynch, 20; Mestrezat, 29; Munson, 19; Smith, 27; Stewart, 22; Wolverton, 20; Yerkes, 43; Little, 4; Doty, 7; Mullen, 9; Ellcock, 3. Dickinson's name was withdrawn after the first ballot.

After the announcement of the result of the first ballot an attempt was made to take a recess at 6:45 until 8:30 o'clock. This was defeated and the second ballot was ordered, resulting: Albright, 28; Allen, 37; Bechtel, 21; Dewitt, 4; Ermentrout, 41; Kennedy, 54; Krebs, 50; Lynch, 20; Mestrezat, 33; Munson, 17; Smith, 33; Stewart, 18; Wolverton, 23; Yerkes, 47; Little, 2; Mullen, 2.

After the second ballot the convention at 7:15 took a recess until 8:30 o'clock, when the balloting was resumed. There was no important change until the ninth ballot, which resulted: Albright 25, Allen 41, Bechtel 20, Ermentrcut 55, Kennedy 68, Krebs 63, Lynch 27, Mestrezat 25, Munson 4, Smith 36, Wolverton 16, Yerkes 56.

At midnight the convention adjourned until to-morrow. The last ballot before adjournment resulted: Albright, 19; Allen, 33; Bechtel, 15; Ermentrout, 59; Kennedy, 72; Krebs, 64; Lynch, 28; Mestrezat, 24; Munson, 1; Smith, 38; Wolverton, 13; Yerkes, 70.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS ACTIVE.

Trouble Expected in the County Committee Meeting To-night.

There will be a meeting of the Republican County Committee at the Murray Hill Lyceum to-night. While no business of special importance is scheduled, it is expected that the strained situation in several of the districts may produce an outbreak at the meeting.

Ex-Inspector of Gas Meters James L. Stewart, whose deposition as leader of the Twentieth District has been decreed by the organization, has been threatening to make trouble, and it was said yesterday that he might "speak out in meeting" to-night. Richard M. Lush is slated to succeed Stewart.

Assemblyman Frank Bulkley, who has been supplanted as Republican leader in the Twenty-ninth District by Alexander T. Mason, said yesterday that he did not expect to have anything to say at the County Committee meeting to-night, but that he purposed keeping up the fight against County President Quigg's dictation and expected to win out in the September primary. Both sides are rushing the supplemental enrollment, and the number of voters enrolled in the district, it is reported, has already been doubled.

The Republican voters of the Twenty-eighth District are being deluged with circulars signed by the district leader, John H. Gunner, urging them to enroll and get their friends to do so. Similar work is being done in many other districts, so that the additions made to the primary lists this month promise to exceed last Fall's original enrollment.

GROCERS CAN SELL SUNDAY.

Abraham Krakauer, a Delicatessen Dealer, Wins a Test Suit Before Judge McMahon.

The long fight waged between Abraham Krakauer of 590 Columbus Avenue for the delicatessen dealers of the upper west side on the one hand and the West Side Sunday Closing Association and the police of the Thirtieth Precinct on the other, ended yesterday in a complete victory for the delicatessen men.

Mr. Krakauer, who was supported by the Delicatessen Dealers' Association, has been seven times arrested for selling food on Sundays. Thrice the Grand Jury threw out the case against him, until April last, when he appeared before them and begged that they would indict him so that the matter might be tried and settled once for all. Accordingly he was indicted on the charge of Sabbath breaking, and the case came up for trial yesterday before Judge McMahon and a jury in Part II. of General Sessions.

Policeman George W. McFall testified that on Sunday, March 25, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, he arrested Mr. Krakauer, who had sold him a pound of crackers and a box of sardines. He declared that, although the sign "delicatessen" is on the window, anything in the line of groceries can be purchased at the store.

Mr. Krakauer denied that he sold groceries or anything that was not cooked food for immediate table use. He admitted that he sold the crackers and sardines to McFall, well knowing at the time that the latter was a policeman and had bought the food to use as evidence against him.

"The Police Captain of the precinct," said Mr. Krakauer, "declared that it was no criterion that I had been discharged by the Grand Jury; that he had his own ideas about it, and before he stopped arresting me proposed to get a decision from the courts."

Judge McMahon in his charge to the jury said:

"I will read to you the law first, and you will see that there is no case before you:

"'All manner of public selling or offering for sale of any property upon Sunday is prohibited, except that articles of food may be sold and supplied at any time before 10 o'clock in the morning, and except also that meals may be sold to be eaten on the premises where sold or served elsewhere by caterers.'

"That is, a caterer may sell food ready to be eaten as a caterer does sell, on the premises, or to be taken elsewhere to be eaten. Whether it is to be taken elsewhere to be eaten or to be produced in evidence is absolutely immaterial to the one question here, is this man a caterer?

"All laws are to be understood and construed in accordance with the general and accepted meaning of words in the English language, and the only President Pennsylvania ever sent to Washington, was a Lancaster County Democrat." language, and the general and accepted meaning of words in the English language is to be ascertained from the dictionary; because it is to be presumed that legislators in making laws use the words as they are generally understood. This rule must be held to be especially applicable to laws that are in derogation or restriction of private rights of the citizen, as all sumptuary laws are apt to be, whether wise or unwise. And if they are in derogation of the rights of the citizen previously enjoyed under the common law they must be construed strictly.

"The meaning of the word 'caterer' is given in the dictionary.

"'First, 'to cater; one who buys or provides food.' There is no question in this case that this defendant buys and provides food.

"'Caterer; one who caters for others; one whose business or office is to buy provisions for others; a provider.' Here, according to the custom of the trade, as this defendant states, it is generally understood to be a person who sells food in its prepared state.

"The evidence that this defendant is a caterer is uncontradicted, and the law specifically permits him to do the very act for which he is on trial. Why there should have been an arrest made in this case surpasses my understanding, and I therefore, gentlemen, under the law, instruct you to find a verdict for the defendant and to acquit him."

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

EXCURSION PARTY IN A PANIC.

Storm at Hell Gate Causes Confusion Aboard Ship.

The several thousand people who attended the excursion of the Holy Name Society of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, got their money's worth of excitement. The excursionists went to Shippin Point, on the Sound, on the steamer Tolchester and barge Charles H. Spear.

On the return early last evening the excursion boats got caught in the storm at Hell Gate, and there was a panic among the people on board, most of whom were women and children. A number of women fainted but no one was hurt. When the boats reached their dock at the foot of South Fifth Street, Williamsburg, an ambulance was summoned from St. Catherine's Hospital, but the surgeon found little need for his services.

HANNA SAILS FOR EUROPE.

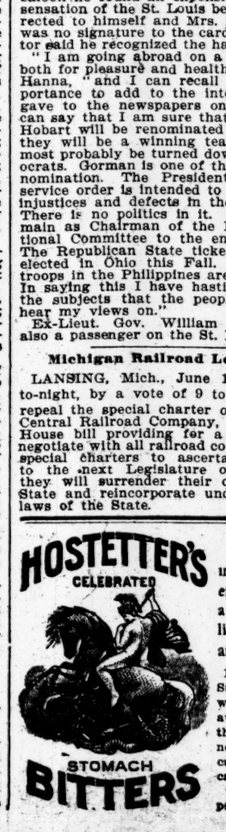
The most notable of the passengers on the American Liner St. Louis, which left yesterday for Southampton, was Senator Marcus A. Hanna of Ohio, who is going abroad on a short vacation. He is accompanied by Mrs. Hanna, their daughter, Miss Ruth Hanna, and a niece, Miss Lucia McCurdy, of Philadelphia. Senator Hanna complained about the heat and limped slightly, using a cane in walking. In the saloon he found an expensive floral representation of the St. Louis bearing a card directed to himself and Mrs. Hanna. There was no signature to the card, but the Senator said he recognized the handwriting.

"I am going abroad on a short vacation, both for pleasure and health," said Senator Hanna, "and I can recall nothing of importance to add to the interview which I gave to the newspapers on Monday. You can say that I am sure that McKinley and Hobart will be renominated next year, and they will be a winning team. Bryan will most probably be turned down by the Democrats. Gorman is one of those seeking the nomination. The President's recent civil service order is intended to remedy glaring injustices and defects in the original plan. There is no politics in it. I intend to remain as Chairman of the Republican National Committee to the end of my term. The Republican State ticket is sure to be elected in Ohio this Fall. The American troops in the Philippines are brave fellows. In saying this I have hastily run over all the subjects that the people will care to hear my views on."

Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan is also a passenger on the St. Louis.

Michigan Railroad Legislation.

LANSING, Mich., June 14.—The Senate to-night, by a vote of 9 to 21, refused to repeal the special charter of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and passed the House bill providing for a commission to negotiate with all railroad companies having special charters to ascertain and report to the next Legislature on what terms they will surrender their charters to the State and reincorporate under the general laws of the State.



There is nothing which drains energy, ambition and endurance like Malaria, Fever and Ague.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will send them away, and keep them away. It has never failed to cure the worst cases. This is a fact—not an experiment. Try it.

THE UNION TRUST ORGANIZED.

A Majority of the Stockholders Are New York Men.

A company to be known as the Union Trust Company of New Jersey was organized in Newark yesterday. The capital stock is nominally $1,000,000, and the principal stockholders are New York financiers and business corporations. There were eighteen incorporators whose names and business connections are affixed to the charter granted by the State Department of Banking and Insurance, as follows:

August Belmont, representative of the Rothschilds; John I. Waterbury of Morristown of the Manhattan Trust Company of this city; George W. Young, President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York; John Kean of Elizabeth; Emory McClintock of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; Joseph C. Hendrix of the National Union Bank of New York; George F. Baker of the First National Bank of New York; Grant B. Schley of Moore & Schley, bankers, New York; William N. Coler of Coler Brothers, New York; Mahlon Pitney of Morristown, George B. Freylinghuysen, Vice President of Ballantine & Sons, Newark, brewers; Elias O. Doremus of the American Insurance Company, George P. Reeves of the Essex National Bank, Newark; Samuel S. Dennis of the Newark City National Bank, J. Herbert Ballantine of Newark, J. William Clark of the Clark Thread Company, W. Campbell Clark of the Clark Thread Company, John O. H. Ritney.

A large number of capitalists, whose names do not appear in the list of incorporators, are said to be interested in the company. Among them are mentioned the names of William C. Whitney, Clement H. Griscom, James Thompson, William J. Sewell, A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Henry W. Cannon, B. M. Shanley, Thomas T. Kinney, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Randall Morgan, and Halsey M. Barrett.

The company will have its head office in Newark, but New York, it is expected, will be the chief centre of its business operations. It is its purpose to do a general business, and by no means to confine itself to this city or this section. Officers will be elected at once.

Fruit Canners Form a Trust.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.

STEAMER MACEDONIA SANK

Went Down Three Hours After the Collision with the Hamilton.

LIKELY TO BE A TOTAL LOSS

Her Commander Refuses to Make a Statement—Capt. Dole Files His Report.

The Ward Line freight steamer Macedonia, which was rammed by the Old Dominion Liner Hamilton, at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening in the fog off the New Jersey Coast, went down three hours later in six fathoms of water about seven miles south of the Scotland Lightship and about two miles off Seabright. A hole more than ten feet in depth had been torn in the vessel's starboard side by the bow of the Hamilton.

During the few minutes that the two vessels hung together after the crash three of the six passengers on board the Macedonia and sixteen of that vessel's crew clambered on board the Hamilton. It was learned yesterday that the remaining passengers and crew of the Macedonia had been saved.

After the Hamilton had left the Macedonia those remaining on board the sinking vessel took to the boats. One boatload, containing one passenger, F. W. Wright, and a number of the crew, made their way to Long Branch. Another boat, unaccounted for on Tuesday night by the officers of the returning Hamilton, containing Capt. Kuffahl, Charles W. Moss, and Herman Brandt, passengers, and six of the crew, returned to the Macedonia and made an effort to beach her.

Finding her sinking fast, however, the party took to the boat again, barely getting clear when the vessel lurched and settled to the bottom. The men were picked up by the pilot boat New York, and the tug Rescue of the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company brought them to Quarantine at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. When the dense fog which had hung over the waters along the coast all night lifted somewhat at daybreak the two masts and the top of the smokestack of the sunken vessel were seen above the water.

Capt. Kuffahl arrived at the Ward Line office at about 11 o'clock in the morning. He was accompanied by Mr. Moss, the last passenger to leave the steamer. The Captain was about to make a statement to reporters, when he was called off by the representatives of the agents. After a conference with them he refused to talk. Before being called off, however, he said it appeared to him that the Hamilton was going at a rather fast rate of speed.

The question as to who is to blame for the collision will probably resolve itself into a question of veracity between the Captains of the two vessels, for it is understood that Capt. Kuffahl made a statement to the agents that he heard the Captain of the Hamilton give two whistles just before the collision, and not one, as he had stated. It is considered probable that the collision was the result of mistaking signals.

Mr. Moss, who is the clerk of Quartermaster Capt. Moses Walton, United States Army, was willing to talk of the accident. "We were all gathered at the bow on the port side of the Macedonia," he said, "awaiting the call of supper when the accident occurred. The Captain was on the bridge. We were proceeding cautiously, although the fog did not seem to be very heavy. The Hamilton loomed up suddenly, and in an instant she had crashed through our starboard plates about ten feet aft of amidships. She tore an enormous hole and we thought we were doomed.

"The Captain did not lose his head for an instant, but some of the officers and crew were greatly excited and lost no time in clambering aboard the Hamilton while that vessel's bow was fast in our side. After the Hamilton pulled away and left us we lowered a boat and went over the side into it. Then we stood by until satisfied that the ship was not going to sink at once, and we all volunteered to return on board and attempt to beach her. Although the Captain succeeded in getting steam up he found that the vessel was filling too rapidly to attempt navigation.

"About 9 o'clock Capt. Kuffahl told me that the ship was about to founder, and we set out in the small boat with six sailors just before the vessel went down. We drifted about in the fog until 11 o'clock, when the pilot boat picked us up, and later put us aboard the wrecking tug Rescue."

Mr. Moss condemned the conduct of the Chief Officer, Purser, Chief Steward, and members of the crew who scrambled on board the Hamilton. "Of course," said he, "I do not charge that these men did not do their duty, for I do not know what their duty was, but it does seem strange that all the heads of the ship should make the first effort to get off."

Capt. Kuffahl, after visiting the Ward Line office, reported to Bennett, Walsh & Co., the agents of the owners of the Macedonia. The members of that firm said that the Captain had not yet made his official report of the accident. He had told them, however, that he was proceeding slowly and blowing his fog whistle regularly. Capt. Kuffahl, it was said, had expressed himself as much surprised at the attitude of the members of his crew who climbed aboard the Hamilton and deserted him.

Will send a wrecking outfit to the Macedonia to-day and divers will ascertain what can be done toward salving her. Her cargo was largely sugar, which will probably be a total loss. The cargo will have to be taken out before an attempt is made to raise the vessel. The prospects for raising the vessel, however, are not considered very good, although she is lying in an upright position.

The Old Dominion liner Hamilton was lying at her pier yesterday with a badly shattered bow. For a distance of five feet above the water line the bowplates on both sides of the vessel are peeled back for a distance of twelve feet. On the starboard side the plates are cracked for a distance of fifteen feet abaft the cutwater. The vessel's freight was being transferred to the Guyandotte and to the Richmond, which is running as an extra freighter. The injured steamer will be taken to the dry dock at the Erie Basin to-day for repairs. The officials of the line would not make an estimate of the damage to the vessel until she is examined in the dock. Most of her passengers sailed yesterday on the Guyandotte.

The crippling of the Hamilton and the grounding of the steamer Old Dominion while leaving Richmond, Va., Tuesday evening, will seriously hamper the business of the Old Dominion line for the next ten days or so. This being the rush time in the early fruit season, the company, it was said, may have to charter steamers to temporarily replace the injured liners.

Capt. Ira E. Dole of the Hamilton yesterday filed his report of the collision with the local Board of Steamboat Inspectors. The part of the report touching directly on the collision is as follows:

Kept good lookout and kept whistle blowing at one minute intervals. Later, thinking I heard the sound of a whistle, I slowed. I thought it was a schooner's horn, and as it sounded ahead I ported a point. When on the course the ship was one-half point north of what we usually steer.

The next time I heard the signal it sounded well on the port, and again the same way, we blowing one whistle each time he did, so that I thought whatever it was we were all clear of him, when suddenly we saw the loom of a vessel a little to port, but heading more across us. I immediately stopped and reversed full speed astern, but could not clear.

We struck the ship on the starboard side by the main rigging, cutting into her pretty badly and tearing our stem out badly. I kept the ship in the gap until those who wanted to, the most of the crew, came aboard, the balance getting into their boat and staying by their ship.

I did not wait for them, as I knew they were all right, and we being badly hurt, might spring aleak, so I ran in for the beach and got in shoal water, then came slowly back to port, the fog lifting when we got back to the lightship. There was no one hurt and no panic on this ship.

The insurance on the hull of the Macedonia, which was owned in Germany, was placed mainly in German inter-insuring associations, and was valued at from $140,000 to $150,000. The cargo, consisting of 20,000 bags of sugar, was valued at $200,000, and was written by marine insurance companies in this city. The hull of the Hamilton, which was not badly damaged, was reported yesterday to have been placed to a large extent with Lloyds, London

TUG AND COAL BARGE ASHORE.

Argus and Coastwin Aground at Montauk Point—All on Board Safe.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., June 14.—The tug Argus and the coal barge Coastwin, which was in tow of the tug, bound from New York to Boston, ran ashore at Montauk Point to-night at 8:30 o'clock. There was a dense fog at the time, and the tug appears to have lost the light and started to round the point before getting a safe distance out.

The bottom of the tug is stove and the hold is full of water. The barge is also damaged and filling with water. They are resting fairly easy and may be saved.

There were eleven persons on the tug, including the wife of the Captain. There were four men on the barge. All are safe at the Montauk Point Lighthouse.

Removing Old Dominion's Cargo.

RICHMOND, Va., June 14.—The steamer Albemarle was engaged to-day in taking off the cargo of the steamer Old Dominion, which stove a hole in her bottom last night and was run ashore on the mud flats below the city. It is not thought that the Old Dominion is seriously injured.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Delegates Will Ask Leave Not to Adjourn Until Their Decisions Have Been Passed on by the Powers.

THE HAGUE, June 14.—It is now expected that the Peace Conference will not adjourn before the middle of July. It is thought that the labors of the delegates will be finished before that time, but there is the additional question of the acceptance by the powers of the decisions adopted by the conference.

The delegates who desire to see some tangible result accomplished by the conference recognize that if the members are contented with simply transmitting the decisions to their respective Governments the work of the delegates will simply be pigeon-holed in the various Chancelleries of Europe, and will not be productive of any real good. The delegates have therefore resolved to temporarily adjourn their sittings as soon as their work is completed, and to submit the result to their respective Governments with the request that the delegates be empowered to sign a definite document.

It is expected that the Governments will keep trace of the progress of the work, and that they will require about ten days for deliberation on the decisions of the conference, which will bring the final adjournment in the middle of July.

The refusal of Great Britain to accept the stipulations of the Brussels Conference if they are made definitive will not prevent the other powers from pledging themselves to action in the matter. There is no doubt that the Brussels Conference Sub-Committee will reach a practical result, but it is possible that some of the powers, while reserving the right to apply the new stipulations when necessary, may not consent to bind themselves forthwith.

LONDON, June 15.—The correspondent of The Daily Chronicle at The Hague reports an interview with Dr. Zorn of the German delegation regarding arbitration. Dr. Zorn said: "Nothing is lost. We shall continue the negotiations in the most friendly spirit. My personal opinion in no way commits Germany, and I share the general hope of finding a favorable solution."

VENEZUELAN ARBITRATION.

First Meeting of the Commissioners to be Held at Paris This Morning—Rules of Procedure Adopted.

PARIS, June 14.—A preliminary and informal meeting of counsel engaged in the Venezuelan arbitration was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this morning.

The meetings of the Venezuelan Commission will be held in the apartment which was placed at the disposal of the Spanish-American Peace Commission. It was also used in the Bering Sea arbitration. Workmen have been busy all day in preparing it and arranging the furniture.

The first formal meeting of the Commissioners will be at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

At this morning's informal conference a series of rules of procedure was adopted. Prof. F. de Martens, the umpire in the dispute, who is Professor of International Law in the University of St. Petersburg, and a permanent member of the Council of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Russia, as well as a member of the Russian delegation at The Hague Peace Conference, proposed the rules, to which some amendments were made at the suggestion of other members of the tribunal. The hours of session were fixed from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., with half an hour for luncheon, and it was agreed to hold five sessions weekly after Prof. de Martens has finished his work at The Hague, which, he expects, will be about the end of next week. M. Martin, an official of the French Foreign Office, was appointed permanent Secretary of the tribunal.

It is expected that the arguments will be begun to-morrow, after a brief inaugural address by Prof. de Martens, Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, opening the case on behalf of Great Britain. A number of counsel will speak. The order of their addresses is to be left to the counsel themselves.

Prof. de Martens was seen at the Hotel Chatham this evening. Regarding the delay in beginning the work of the tribunal he said:

"I have been detained by work at The Hague, and the postponement of my arrival here was arranged with the consent of the other members of the tribunal. The proceedings could have been begun and continued last October, but they were postponed at the instance of the Americans, owing to the fact that Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court was obliged to attend to official duties at home, which occupied him until last month. I shall return to The Hague after to-morrow's session, but shall come back here next week. I expect then to be compelled to return again to The Hague for a few days, but on my return to Paris I shall stay with the tribunal until its work is completed."

Questioned respecting the prospects of the Peace Conference at The Hague, Prof. de Martens declined to say more than that he expected the proceedings would be concluded about the end of this month, with "distinctly practical results."

FRANCE WANTED THE CONTRACT

But the Authorities of Odessa Said American Pipes Were Better.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—A report to the State Department by United States Consul Heenan at Odessa, Russia, says that, through its Ambassador at St. Petersburg, the French Government asked to have a contract for the supply of a large quantity of iron water pipe taken from an American firm and given to a French firm on the ground that the close relationship existing between Russia and France entitled the latter country to favors of this kind.

The Russian Foreign Office took the matter up, and the Governor of Odessa was directed to see what could be done. He was obliged to report that the town refused to change its arrangements, being satisfied with its contract with the Americans, whose pipe was better and cheaper. It was also pointed out that the specifications called for pipe of a certain quality and shape, which the French could not make. The Ambassador requested that the specifications be altered to suit the French pipe, but the town declined for the reason that the best engineering skill favored the American shape.

The Consul transmits specifications of the proposed water works for the town of Nicolaiev, which he desires brought to the attention of American firms with a view to their bidding.

AMERICAN TO BE EXTRADITED.

J. H. Forbes Lindsay, Alleged Embezzler, Arrested in Ireland.

LONDON, June 14.—At the request of the United States Government, J. H. Forbes Lindsay has been arrested at Londonderry, Ireland, on the charge of embezzlement. He was a passenger on the City of Rome.

Lindsay, who hails from Philadelphia, will be brought to the Bow Street Police Court here, on an extradition warrant.

The Anchor Line steamer City of Rome sailed from New York on June 3 and arrived at Glasgow June 12. The name "J. H. Forbes Lindsay" does not appear on the list of saloon passengers, but the man may have taken passage in the second cabin or steerage.

The Proposed Pacific Cable.

LONDON, June 14.—The Governments of the British colonies interested in the proposed Pacific cable have been invited to appoint delegates to discuss the matter further with the Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. The mode of raising the necessary capital and the manner of construction and control of the cable are to be considered.

No Offer for the Canary Islands.

BRUSSELS, June 14.—The Government of the Congo Independent State denies having offered 5,000,000 pesetas to Spain for the Canary Islands, as announced in a dispatch from Brussels to The Daily Mail of London.

New Member of the Tsung-Li-Yamen.

PEKING, June 14.—Wu-Ting-Fu has been appointed a member of the Tsung-Li-Yamen.

ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL.

President Krueger Says He Does Not Want War, but Will Make No More Concessions—The New Blue Book.

PRETORIA, June 14.—The Volksraad has resolved to accept President Krüger's franchise proposals, and refer them to the people before putting them into operation.

President Krüger, in thanking the Volksraad, said that in these troublous times they could not know what was going to happen. England had not made even one little concession, and he could not give more. He reminded the Raad that God had always stood by them. War, he asserted, he did not want, but he would not relinquish anything more.

In concluding President Krüger called all to witness that though their independence had once been removed, God had restored it.

LONDON, June 15.—The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at The Hague says: "The Dutch Government has sent to President Krüger a remonstrance respecting the disastrous consequences that are likely to follow persistence in his present policy."

Though the sensational papers are making much of the Blue Book on the Transvaal negotiations issued on Tuesday night, in which the British High Commissioner at South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, practically declares that the situation calls, without doubt, for British intervention, the reply of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, to the petition of the Uitlanders, is even many apprehensions.

The text shows that this reply did not contain the threats concerning which many rumors were afloat, and demonstrates that there is, therefore, still time for the disputants to arrange a compromise, of which signs are not wanting.

BRUSSELS, June 14.—Dr. Loyds, the representative in Europe of the Transvaal Republic, received to-day the following conciliatory dispatch from Pretoria:

"The Government does not make arbitration a condition of concessions. It will continue to make concessions, even as regards the franchise, independently of Great Britain's acceptance or non-acceptance of arbitration."

Large Transvaal Gold Output.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The output of gold from the Transvaal during last March, the date of the latest official report, was far in excess of any previous month, the figures being 464,036 ounces, valued at $8,584,666. The March output was double the figures of two years ago, and the increase still goes on. These facts are contained in a report to the State Department from United States Consul Macrum at Pretoria, transmitting reports from the Chamber of Mines.

"THE ANGLO-SAXON REVIEW."

Whitelaw Reid to Contribute an Article on the Treaty of Paris.

LONDON, June 14.—One of the principal literary features of the first number of Lady Randolph Churchill's new magazine, The Anglo-Saxon Review, to be issued within the next ten days, will be a paper by Whitelaw Reid, on the advances in international law and the changes in National policy resulting from the Treaty of Paris, which he helped to negotiate.

The most important point in Mr. Reid's paper is that the $20,000,000 paid to Spain upon the cession of the Philippines to the United States was not in the remotest degree intended as compensation for the islands, which were taken, the writer asserts, because the Americans had a right to them as indemnity, if not for conquest, and that the money paid was solely in recognition of the principle that debts attaching to territory and incurred for its benefit, should be transferred with its sovereignty.

Mr. Reid contends that, while the Americans were much reproached because they were unjustly accused of ignoring this principle in Cuba, where it is not applicable, they have not received any credit abroad for recognizing it in the Philippines, where there was at least a possibility of it seeming to apply.

He also argues that, while the Monroe doctrine stands unshaken, what has been unsettled by the war with Spain and the Treaty of Paris is the old-time American idea as to the sphere of national activities and the power under the United States Constitution for their extension.

Other papers will be contributed to the inaugural number by Lord Rosebery, Slatin Pasha, Algernon Charles Swinburne, the poet; Lord Armstrong, Lord Herschell, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Gilbert Parker, the Canadian novelist, and "John Oliver Hobbes," (Mrs. Craigie.)

The magazine will have a beautiful Jacobean binding, and will contain 250 pages of letterpress. The illustrations will include seven photogravure portraits—of Sir Robert Peel, Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, Queen Victoria, Washington, the Countess of Pembroke, Queen Anne of Austria, and Lady Montague. The introduction will be written by Lady Randolph Churchill, and notes on the binding and portraits will be contributed by Cyril Devonport and Lionel Cust, Director of the National Portrait Gallery.

A VICTORY FOR HUNGARY.

New Customs Bill Provides for Every Concession She Desired.

BUDAPEST, June 14.—The new Austro-Hungarian Customs bill was introduced in the Hungarian Diet to-day, the Chamber adopting the motion of urgency proposed by the Premier, Koloman de Szell.

All the Ausgleich bills will now be rapidly disposed of.

M. de Szell's speech in explaining the bill was cheered by all parties in the House. The arrangement is a complete victory for Hungary, which gains practically every important concession she had demanded from Austria. The latter purchases continued commercial union at a great sacrifice.

Under the bill, the Ausgleich arrangement will continue until the end of 1907, but it is provided that the expiration of the Customs Union with Austria and of the commercial treaties with foreign countries shall coincide. Hungary, therefore, secures a free hand in the renewal of both. The bill openly prepares the way for the economic separation of Hungary from Austria in 1907, and, unless serious financial reasons supervene, Hungary will then decline to renew the Ausgleich and will conclude separate treaties with foreign countries, establishing her own customs tariff and her own bank.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

It Is Said that a Temporary Arrangement Has Been Agreed To.

LONDON, June 14.—The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, has just received from the Foreign Office a communication on the Alaska question which it is understood is a satisfactory temporary arrangement of the affair.

The officials of the Foreign Office, while unwilling to discuss the details, declare that the Alaska difficulties are practically smoothed over until the meeting of the High Commission in August.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Though gratified to learn that Lord Salisbury and Ambassador Choate have succeeded, as reported from London, in arranging a modus vivendi relative to the Alaskan boundary line, the State Department had no official confirmation of the report up to the close of business to-day. The British Embassy was also without information on the subject from an official source, but there is no disposition to discredit the report, as it is realized that the issues between the parties had narrowed to almost insignificant proportions, and it was believed to be a matter of only a few days before the agreement would be reached.

The point of interest in the matter is that any modus vivendi that is signed by the United States Ambassador will leave the whole of the Lynn Canal within the United States lines.

FATAL RIOTS IN JAMAICA.

Serious Agrarian Disturbances in the Banana District.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 14.—Advices from St. Mary report serious rioting last Saturday and yesterday on the plantations in the banana district near Richmond, on the north coast of the island.

The disturbances are said to have originated in ejectment proceedings brought against tenants. Full particulars are not yet at hand; but it is known that Mr. Melville, an overseer at Llanrumney, and his assistant, escaped, dangerously wounded, after having fired upon the rioters with fatal results.

Fears are entertained that the trouble may spread and affect the banana output.

The Sale of Spanish Islands.

MADRID, June 14.—The Senate to-day adopted the bill ceding the Caroline and other islands to Germany.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

AT THE EARTHQUAKE'S MERCY.

Recent Seismic Disturbances in Montserrat Have Wholly Changed the Appearance of the Island.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 6.—Montserrat, one of the lesser Leeward Islands, which is blessed with telegraphic isolation and communicates with the outside world by mail only twice a month, has just sent forth a somewhat remarkable earthquake story. For some time, a period apparently coincident with the recent seismic disturbances on the mainland, extending from Argentina through Brazil and the Guianas northward as far as Salvador, Montserrat had felt repeated shocks. But little attention was paid to these. They were slight and were regarded by the natives with the contempt born of familiarity. But on May 17, as has been already cabled, a remarkable thing happened. From 1 A. M. to 6 A. M. the little island was fairly bombarded with shocks, some of them lasting about two minutes, with an occasional exceptionally heavy one thrown in. Altogether during the five hours there were forty-five shocks. After that there was a lull of several hours, and then came one or two more. During the night there were others, and so on, at intervals, by day and night for a week, when the record stops.

What has happened in the island since is not known here. But the result of the "seismic bombardment" was singular, to say the least. What may be regarded as peculiar was the effect on the surface of the soil. It is said in a descriptive letter to hand by mail that in many places the open ground under cultivation was thrown up into wave formation, thus to some extent destroying the cultivation. Trees, small houses, or huts, fences, and similar objects were prostrated in a uniform direction, as though a cyclonic blast had passed over them. Elsewhere, in the hilly interior, several landslides were precipitated, which did some damage to the lines.

The total injury, however, is less than might have been expected, and the crop will not be appreciably affected. Montserrat is famous the world over for its excellent lime juice and essential oils, which make it far better known commercially than geographically.

Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—In answer to a cablegram addressed to the Secretary of State for Foreign Relations at San José in regard to the press reports that trouble is impending between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, the legation of Costa Rica at Washington to-day received the following cablegram: "News is incorrect, and without any foundation whatever."

CRIMINAL RECOVERS SANITY.

George Appo of Lexow Fame Released from Matteawan.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 14.—George Appo, the criminal and "green goods" man, was this afternoon released from the Matteawan State Hospital, having been declared sane by Justice Barnard, in the Special Supreme Court, sitting at Poughkeepsie. Appo has been an inmate of the Matteawan State Hospital for some months. Sheriff Darragh was ordered to take Appo and deliver him to the Sheriff of New York County. Appo was in good health when he left. Quimbo Appo, a Chinaman, the father of Appo, met his son at the hospital. They had not seen each other for years.

George Appo first came into prominence at the time of the Lexow investigation, when he created a sensation by going on the stand and describing the details of the "green-goods" business, in which he had been engaged for years, as he claimed, under "police protection." He is the son of Quimbo Appo, a Chinaman, himself the perpetrator of an atrocious murder, and was born in New Haven.

Appo's career of crime began when he was sixteen years old, at which time he was sent to prison for two years and six months for picking pockets. Nine months after his release he was sent back for the same term for a like offense. After serving two other terms for theft, making four in all, he went into the "green goods" business with John McNally, known as the "Green Goods King." His story of how this business was conducted was one of the most dramatic features of the Lexow investigation and put him on record as one of the country's most picturesque criminals.

In September, 1894, Appo had his throat cut under circumstances which pointed to an assault on him by agents of the police. This charge was made by Counsel Goff of the Lexow committee.

Appo, on April 9, 1895, attempted to stab Policeman Reiman at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. He escaped, but was caught in Buffalo, brought back, tried, convicted, and sent to prison for six months.

After his release Appo claimed that he was hounded because of his connection with the Lexow inquiry, and that, in spite of his desire to reform, he was denied honorable employment. He tried to lecture on crime and criminals in Buffalo, but was refused a permit.

On July 10, 1896, while in a drunken frenzy, Appo stabbed John Atwood, a reporter, at the corner of Mott Street and Chatham Square, mistaking him for another man. He was tried before Justice McMahon, and, being adjudged insane, was sentenced to the Matteawan Hospital.

Appo has but one eye, the other having been shot out by two North Carolinians, Curran and Hogshead, whom he lured to Poughkeepsie by a "green-goods" bait.

"LITTLE TIM" IS DEAD.

Pet of Bellevue Hospital Suffered Eight Months Without Murmur.

"Little Tim," the pet of Bellevue Hospital, died yesterday. "Little Tim," as he became known in the latter days, was entered in the records as Timothy Stevens, five years old, of 131 West Eighty-third Street. He was received in the hospital eight months ago with tuberculosis of the hip. This developed into general tuberculosis.

Sometimes the child appeared to improve and then a relapse would follow. His suffering was great, but the little chap bore it all without a murmur. He became known to everybody in the hospital, and the usual greeting was not about the weather when two of the nurses or doctors met, but "How Little Tim to-day?"

Little Tim's body was removed last night to his home. A great bunch of roses was placed on the coffin. The card bore the words, "Good-bye, Little Tim." The flowers were from Tim's hospital friends.

CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The State Commission Issues Orders Governing the Procedure.

ALBANY, June 14.—The State Civil Service Commission has decided that in the certification from the eligible lists of prison guards, residents of the First and Second Judicial Districts shall be certified for appointment in Sing Sing Prison; residents of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth for appointment in Clinton Prison, and residents of the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts for appointment in Auburn.

If there are no eligibles residing in the district for which an appointment is to be made, the persons standing highest on the whole eligible list are to be certified.

The new law requires appointments to positions in the State service the duties of which are confined to a locality outside of Albany to be made, so far as practicable, from residents of the judicial district including such locality. This provision would apply to employes of State institutions, courts, and State departments whose duties are outside of Albany, such as clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers, pages, teachers, storekeepers, messengers, janitors, assistant steam engineers, assistant electrical engineers, firemen, court stenographers, court attendants, court clerks, Building Inspectors, and milk experts.

Noordam's Quest for a Wife.

John Noordam, the Montana rancher who is in Hoboken looking for a wife, yesterday received so many letters that Postmaster Schroeder sent a detective to the Amstel Hotel to inquire into the nature of Mr. Noordam's business. He had an idea that some new-fangled swindle had been established in the town. One of the letters was from a woman who said she was a widow with eight children. Her husband has only been dead a week. One girl asked Noordam to send her $10 to buy a new hat in order that she might make a presentable appearance. Many of the letters seem to have been written in jest. Noordam said he would pay no attention to any missives from triflers.

Painting of a Barrel of Money Seized.

BOSTON, June 14.—Agent Redfern of the United States Secret Service to-day seized a painting in a store window, the subject of which was four barrels stuffed with United States bills of all denominations, from the one-dollar bill to the one-thousand-dollar bill, and considered by artists a valuable piece of art. The picture was to have been sold by auction to-morrow.

PLAN TO BUY IRISH LAKES.

Conference with Mr. Burke-Roche That Did Not Take Place.

A meeting of prominent Tammany men was to have been held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night to talk over with James Boothby Burke-Roche, M. P., the proposed purchase of the Lakes of Killarney for conversion into an Irish National Park.

A dining room in the hotel was engaged, and a force of attendants were on hand, but less than half a dozen Tammany men appeared, and they went away without doing anything.

President of the Borough Coogan said yesterday that the proposition for Tammany to undertake to raise the $130,000 for which Mr. Burke-Roche proposes to deliver the Muckross and Kenmore estates, was no joke. It was being seriously considered, he said, and all that was needed to make it a success was for Mr. Croker to give it his approval.

Mr. Burke-Roche, who is endeavoring to negotiate the sale, expects to sail for England on Saturday, and to see Mr. Croker on his arrival there.

JOHN T. CAMP A BANKRUPT.

Former Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment Files a Petition.

John T. Camp, who lives on Hampden Street, near Andrews Avenue, and who describes himself as a clerk, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $14,507 and assets $11. Mr. Camp's petition is the culmination of a singular run of ill-luck, and though aided once by his creditors, who paid him the highest compliment that a business man in difficulties could receive, he was unable to make a successful stand against adversity.

Mr. Camp was formerly Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment, and was for many years a manufacturer of dress trimmings, in which he lost a large amount of money. He was of the firm of John T. Camp & Co., who made an assignment on Dec. 9, 1889, with liabilities of $100,000. He was so popular with the trade that the creditors wiped out the entire indebtedness, gave him a full release, and returned the assets of the business to him. The business was carried on by the John T. Camp Company up to June, 1896, when a receiver was appointed and wound up the concern.

The principal creditors are Converse, Stanton & Cullen, $8,110, and John P. Lee, $3,691, secured by a life insurance policy of $5,000.

INDEMNITY COMPANY SUED.

George Simon's $7,000 Claim Settled Out of Court.

The suit of George Simon of Hamburg, Germany, for Simon, Israel & Co., against the American Credit Indemnity Company for the recovery of $6,999.19 came up before Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, but was finally settled out of court.

The complaint recited that on Dec. 21, 1895, the defendant organization entered into a contract with the plaintiff, and executed a bond, guaranteeing indemnity against any loss the plaintiff might sustain because of the failure of debtors who had a certain specified rating in Bradstreet's. A clause in the contract provided that the indemnity company should be held liable only for losses after a specified percentage of loss to be borne by the plaintiff. In 1896 the plaintiff sold merchandise to eighteen firms which failed to pay.

After the jury had been empaneled and the case for the plaintiff had been briefly stated, a recess was announced, and, when the court resumed session, it was stated that the case had been settled out of court. The terms of settlement were unknown, but it was learned that the plaintiffs received within a very small fraction of the amount claimed.

23D REGIMENT'S WORK.

First Battalion Returns to Camp and the Second Starts Out.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 14.—The First Battalion of the Twenty-third marched into camp at 11 o'clock this morning, tired, dirty, and perspiring, but in good spirits after a march of nine miles from Lake Oscawanna. The battalion was aroused at 4 o'clock this morning, and after a few scouting movements by detached parties the camp was struck and the march back to camp was begun.

The Second Battalion, under Major Stokes, marched out of camp this afternoon to be gone two days. It will go over the same route as the First did. The men are camping to-night on Croft's Farm. Col. Smith and staff is with the battalion. They accompanied the First when it was out, and after a few hours' rest started back with the Second.

The Third Battery had target work with its Gatling guns to-day, and the shooting was pronounced good. The pieces, however, proved to be poor and repeatedly clogged.

Col. Hoff's commissary, in which all the waste vegetable matter of the camp is to be incinerated, was tested to-day, and was found to work well.

Capt. Walter Schuyler of the Seventh Regiment, is in camp. He is Quartermaster of his regiment.

BRIGADIERS AT STATE CAMP.

New Departure Will Go Into Effect at Peekskill Next Week.

For the first time in the history of the National Guard, brigade commanders are to be allowed to exercise their functions at the State camp at Peekskill. The first officer to be thus honored is Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, who has been assigned to duty by Gen. Roe, while the Seventh Regiment and the First Battery are in camp.

These organizations will proceed to Peekskill so as to be able to put in the whole of next week in camp. The Seventh will arrive at camp Saturday afternoon, and the First Battery will start on its march to-morrow so as to arrive at camp Sunday morning.

Gen. Smith has been authorized to take his Assistant Adjutant General, T. J. O'Donohue, and his aides with him. It is understood that other brigade commanders have been invited to perform similar duty.

Attractive Book About Long Island.

The Long Island Railroad Company has issued a very complete and interesting book of illustrations with a neat paper cover, bearing the title "Unique Long Island." It pictures scenes and incidents of interest to all classes of people. Particularly interesting are the scenes shown of Camp Black and Camp Wyckoff, the subjects being remarkably well chosen, showing prominent officers, companies, and regiments, the pictures being extremely lifelike. This part of the booklet would make a valuable war souvenir. The lover of sports is treated to a variety of half-tones covering nearly every known amusement that the island affords. There are also pictures of picturesque climes and interesting localities. The book is sent anywhere on receipt of 5 cents to cover postage. Application should be made to the company's offices, 32 Nassau Street.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers in the afternoon; variable winds.

A trough of relatively low pressure extends from New Mexico to New England. Thunderstorms and rains have occurred in this trough and in the Missouri Valley and lake regions. The pressure is nearly normal in the South Atlantic States and is above the normal from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Coast. The temperature has risen in the North Atlantic States and from the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain regions to the Pacific Coast; has fallen in a narrow strip from New Mexico to the lake regions, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Thunderstorms and rain may be expected to-day in the lower lake region, and showers to-morrow in the Middle and West Gulf States and generally fair elsewhere. Variable winds may be expected on the Atlantic Coast. Storm signals are displayed at Duluth.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	70	70	74
6 A. M.	68	70	75
9 A. M.	74	72	86
12 M.	81	86	93
4 P. M.	84	84	88
6 P. M.	85	85	88
9 P. M.	79	81	82
12 P. M.	75	79	80

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	83½
Weather Bureau	78
Corresponding date 1898	77
Corresponding date for last twenty years	68

The maximum temperature yesterday was 88 degrees, at 12:23 P. M., and the minimum 68 degrees, at 6:15 A. M. The humidity was 99 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SMELTERS STRIKE IN EARNEST.

Three Thousand Furnacemen Demand Ten Hours' Pay for Eight Hours' Work—Mines Will Close.

DENVER, June 14.—The 3,000 employes of the trust smelters in Denver, Pueblo, and Leadville walked out at noon to-day, after having extinguished the fires in the big furnaces and put everything in perfect order for a season of idleness. Within forty-eight hours, it is predicted, most of the mines in Leadville, Aspen, Creede, Ouray, and the other mining camps of the State, with the exception of Cripple Creek, will be closed, throwing thousands of miners out of employment. The low grade mines of San Juan County have already been forced to cease operations by the strike at the Durango smelter. All shipments of ore and fuel to the smelters have been ordered stopped. As a result many coal mines are preparing to reduce their production, and some will close.

The strike is due to the refusal of the American Smelting and Refining Company to pay the same wages for eight hours as it has paid heretofore for ten or twelve hours.

N. P. Hill, manager of the Boston and Colorado smelter, in this city, announced to-day that it would also be closed, as there were not enough skilled laborers in the plant to make three eight-hour shifts, which would be required under the new law.

A dispatch received from Pueblo says that the men employed at the blast furnaces of the Philadelphia smelter, owned by the Guggenheims of New York, accepted the new schedule of wages and continued at work, but all others went out.

State Labor Commissioner Smith estimates that 40,000 men employed in the mining and smelting industry of Colorado will be thrown out of employment if the differences between the smelter owners and their employes are not soon adjusted. The eight-hour law becomes effective at midnight, and it is probable that steps will be taken to-morrow to bring a test case into the courts to determine whether or not it is constitutional.

It is believed the Supreme Court will advance such cases, and that a decision may be had within twenty days. It is estimated that the loss to the Colorado railroads from the discontinuance of the ore shipments during the strike will be $300,000 a week.

ACCIDENT TO THE BROOKLYN.

Believed the Court of Inquiry's Report Will Exonerate the Officers.

The court of inquiry which is investigating the circumstances of the accident to the cruiser Brooklyn on Memorial Day will send a report to Washington to-day. From the facts developed by the inquiry, showing conclusively that the Brooklyn struck an uncharted wreck, it is confidently expected that the report of the court will exonerate Capt. Jewell and the officers of the Brooklyn.

The members of the court of inquiry, assisted by Naval Constructor Bowles, descended into the dry dock yesterday and examined the bottom of the damaged cruiser. There was nothing to indicate that the Brooklyn had grounded. A number of wooden splinters were found sticking into the outboard valve on the starboard side, indicating that that protruding portion of the hull had struck a wreck.

Lieut. Russell, who conducted the survey of the waters about the Battery, to determine the question of the existence of a wreck there, reported to the court of inquiry yesterday. He told of the finding of an obstruction, believed to be a wreck, in the channel at the point where the Brooklyn struck.

U. S. Grant, Jr., a College Professor.

CHICAGO, June 14.—U. S. Grant, Jr., a grandson of Gen. U. S. Grant, and Frank O. Lowden, son-in-law of the late George M. Pullman, have been appointed professors in the Northwestern University. Mr. Grant will have the Chair of Geology and Mr. Lowden a Chair of Law. William Deering was re-elected President of the Board of Trustees.

City Map for the Paris Exposition.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday recommended the appropriation of $10,000 for a topographical map of the city to be shown at the Paris Exposition next year. The map will be prepared by Chief Engineer Risse.

S

The Wanamaker Store

A Great Tale of Little Things

WHO first called them "Notions"? It is a bad name. "Essentials" would be much better. They are the small indispensables,—the big little things, the all-important trifles that prove with every penny of their prices that it isn't the high-cost matters that make life, or business.

But they are called "Notions," and we bow to tradition. Ours, therefore, is a "Notion Store,"—but the very biggest of its kind, and as full of importance in its way as any store under our roof.

Catch-penny business methods have this rule, "Nothing is too small to cheat in." Consequently there is much chicanery and trash even in these penny-apiece notions. Our rule is, "Nothing is too small to be good;"—consequently you will find nothing but honest goodness in these little things. You cannot get much for pennies, of course, but you will get your penny's worth at Wanamaker's.

Our Notion Store bestirs itself and says "Come here." It has much to offer you, and it's a *good* much. Read:—

Stockinet dress shields, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5c. pr.
Rubber lined dress shields, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7c. pair.
Light-weight dress shields, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7c. pair.
Black velveteen skirt binding, 1 5-8 in. wide, 5-yard piece, 15c.
Brush edge skirt binding, 4-yd. piece, 15c.
Worsted braid skirt binding, 4 yd. piece, 7c.
Black sewing silk, 100-yd. spool, 5c.
Large spool black sewing silk, 18c.
Black sewing silk, about 35 yards on a spool, 15c. dozen spools.
Crochet silk, assorted colors, 3c. ball.
Linen finish thread, 100-yd. spool, 3c.
Wanamaker basting cotton, 500-yd. spool, 3c.
Basting cotton, 5c. and 12c. dozen spools.
American pins, 10c. dozen papers.
English pins, 3c. paper.
Mourning pins, 3c. box.
Hairpins, 3 bundles, 5c.

Jet head toilet pins, 2c. tube.
Jet head toilet pins, 3c. card.
Small pin cubes, jet and colored, 3c. each.
Large pin cubes, (196 pins) 10c. each.
Hairpins, waved and straight, 10c. doz. papers
Imitation shell hairpins, 8c. and 10c. doz.
Aluminum hairpins, plain, 3c. dozen; twisted, 5c. doz.
Ribbed silk elastic garter lengths, fancy colors, 15c. length.
Frilled silk elastic garter lengths, fancy colors, 12c. length.
Cotton Hercules Braid, 12-yd. piece, 8c.
Kid Hair Curlers, 3½ to 4½ in. 4c. doz.
Darning Cotton, black, white and colors, 7c. dozen cards.
Fea herstitch Braid, 6-yd. piece, 4c.
Colored pearl head Toilet Pins, 7c. doz.
Shoe Needles, with thread, package of 10, 5c.
Tubular Shoe Laces, 1 and 1¼ yds., 4c. doz.
Cotton Corset Laces, 2½ yds., 4c. doz.

Muslin covered Corset Clasps, 3c. pair.
Scissor Sharpeners, 4c. each.
Wooden handle Button Hooks, 6 and 8-in. long, 2c. each.
Langtry Hair Crimpers, 1c. pack.
Curling Irons, 2c. each.
Alcohol Lamps, 7c. each.
Shoe Buttons, needle and thread, 2c. card.
Folding Curling Irons, 8c. each.
Covered Dress Stays, black, white and drab, 5c. doz.
Silk stitched Bone Casing, 9-yd. piece, 7c.
Glace Dress Belting, 10-yd. piece, 10c.
Prussia Binding, black and white, ½ in. wide, 9-yd. piece, 12c.
Silk Taffeta Ribbon, black and white, 8c. pc.
All-Shell Whalebone, 5-16x36 in., $1 doz.
Bathing Caps, stripes and plaids, 12c. each.
Cotton Soutache Braid, 12-yd. piece, 7c.
Belt Hooks, 1c. each.
Dutch Linen Tape, 3c. piece.

This is a good list to have at going-away time. We will take excellent care of mail orders for any of these.

33,000 Yards of Pretty Cottons
At Little-Enough Prices

The facts need little introduction, although they may need an explanation, for not even an advancing season gives a reason for such a merciless clearance as this is to be.

The entire main aisle, first floor, is given to this selling. The occasion is one almost to be dignified by the title "function." It will certainly have a large and brilliant attendance, because there are to be sold

18,000 Yards of Pretty Printed Cottons at 8c. a Yard

Batistes, Organdie Rayes and Organdie Carreaux. Ninety-six patterns. Goods were made to sell at 10c, 12½c. and 15c. a yard.

10,000 Yards of Batistes and Madrases at 15c. a Yard

Solid colors in choice shades of pink, light blue, cadet blue, navy blue, black, heliotrope and cardinal. Shirt waist goods, made to sell at 25c. a yard.

2,000 Yards English Galatea Stripes and Scotch Plaid Cheviots, 18c.

Made to sell at 30c. and 35c. a yard. In popular color combinations in the Galateas, and in fancy plaids in the Scotch goods.

3,000 Yards of Irish Linen Homespun at 12½c. a Yard

These are 20c. goods. In the natural linen color, and in the quality and weight that are most in demand.

Women's Tailor-made Suits Some astonishing prices on a variety of these stylish and serviceable suits. New in material and style. Excellent in workmanship. You may have

For $12 (value up to $25)—A lot of serges and a few homespuns with silk-lined jackets of different styles, and well-hanging skirts.
For $16.50 (values up to $34)—An assortment of homespuns, covert cloths, and serges with fly-front or Eton jackets; mostly silk-lined throughout.
For $25 (values up to $50)—A particularly stylish assortment, including many imported suits.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Unusual in House Dresses It's absurd to have good "company manners" if you are unmannerly at home. It is just as inconsistent to dress well for the street and carelessly in doors. Home dresses need not be expensive to be pretty. We have a great variety of these dresses in striped and figured percales and chambrays, made plain or trimmed with braid or cording. Their styles are various and pleasing; their price is but one and notable,

One Dollar

Formerly $1.50 and $1.75.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Fancy Ribbon for Neck Trimmings Fancy ribbons for neck trimmings are distinguished and fashionable. We have some for neck-bows, all styles, all colors, all widths. We will tie them free of charge. Prices, 18c., 20c., 25c. and 35c.

Tenth street.

Buckles—Durable and Pretty A chain is as strong as its weakest link. Your costume is not perfect unless its details are perfect. A belt-buckle can make or mar an effective gown. We have some new buckles that will add an attraction to perfection. Correct and stylish buckles in Etruscan gold or French gray finish, jeweled, with adjustable catch that makes them easily removable and requires no sewing. The price of these buckles is 18c. We have enameled buckles, all styles, at 25c.

Broadway.

More Specialties in Shirt Waists Our shirt-waist literature would make interesting and refreshing reading for a whole Summertime.

There has been so much of it that you may wonder that there is anything left to say. We do not;—we know that we have little more than begun.

An interesting quartette of shirt-waists is presented to our public's attention this morning. The first two are of exceeding fine pure Irish linen, one with bosom of nicely graduated, hemstitched plaits; the other with bosom daintily embroidered. A noticeable thing about these shirt waists is the smooth and perfect fit of yokes, backs and under-arms. Detachable laundered collars. Sizes from 32 up. To-day's price for these stylish and timely waists is $3 each. Former prices were $4.50 and $6.

Next in importance of demand to the white shirt waist, and quite as important concerning general utility and elegance is the black shirt waist. To-day brings forward two lots in India silk that are especially cool, soft, becoming and durable. Of one the entire body and sleeves are in fine plaiting. Of the other, the full front is in alternating clusters of wide and narrow plaits laid on the bias. Yoke and back are also tastefully plaited.

The price is special—

$3.75

Second floor.

Handy and Indispensable Life is the sum of its trifles. The little things count. You couldn't enjoy Shakespeare with a toothache. The most delightful outing may be spoiled by the lack of a can-opener. In preparing for your vacation, don't forget certain little things like these:

ALCOHOL STOVES—Perfectly safe, light and efficient; in nickel and copper; at 50c., 65c., 75c., $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25, $2.75, $3.
ALCOHOL LAMPS, for Heating Curling Irons—Safe and easily managed; at 85c. up to $2.25.
CURLING IRONS—5c., 8c., 10c., 18c., 20c.
THE TOURISTS' CHAFING DISH—Complete, with stand, lamp and extinguisher; handle and dish can be packed inside of hot-water pan. Price, $2.85.

Basement.

Some Furniture Bargains Read this through. There isn't one chance in a half-dozen that it doesn't hold something of interest to you personally. Perhaps you don't think of buying furniture until after the Summer plans are carried out. What of your needs next Fall? The chance is *now*.

Seventy-five pieces are in this lot. They are manufacturers' samples and extra good for that reason. As for cheapness:—

8 Library Tables—Lowest priced was $10.50; our price, $6.75. Highest priced one was $21; our price $14.
40 Parlor Tables and Jardiniere Stands—Lowest priced one was $1.25; our price 75c. Highest priced one was $10; our price, $6.50.
4 Dressing Tables—Lowest priced one was $10.50; our price, $6.75. Highest priced one was $21; our price, $13.75.
23 Hat Racks and Hall Seats—Lowest priced one was $7.50; our price, $5. Highest priced one was $51; our price, $34.

We won't try to describe any of these because there is only one of a kind. It's pick-and-choose and take your choice away,—a day's story only.

An addenda to the tale is this of Parlor Tables (and one Library Table) and Tabourettes. Also samples from a manufacturer, and again only one of a kind.

The lowest priced piece is a Quartered Oak Tabourette at 75c., which we offer at 50c.
The most expensive piece is a Library Table at $30 that we offer at $20.
The actual saving is 50 per cent.
At $4, formerly $6—Malichite parlor table.

MAHOGANY PARLOR TABLES
At $7, formerly $10.50
At $9, formerly $13.50
At $13, formerly $20
At $8, formerly $12
A $20, formerly $30

Fourth floor.

Natty Neckwear When all the world is wearing the shirt waist, it's hard to make your costume individual. But it can be done—by taste in neckwear. We have an assortment large enough for the exercise of your personality. And all we have is new and dainty.

Organdie Collarettes—Lace trimmed, with ribbon stocks, at 85c. and $1.70.
Lawn Collarettes—Four-in-hand effect, trimmed with lace and embroidery; prices 25c. to $2.85.
Liberty Silk and Chiffon Collarettes—Four-in-hand and bow effects, all styles and colors. Prices from $1.85 to $4.50.
Special Net Stock and Bow—Trimmed with butter-color lace or white ribbon; 30c.; were 45c. and 50c.
Fronts—Pique; several colors with insertion; $1 to $1.10.
Revers—Adjustable; pink, blue, and white, 25c. to $8.
Satin String Ties—Solid colors, 10c. each, 3 for 25c.
Cotton String Ties—Fancy plaids, 10c. each, 3 for 25c.

To-day's Shoe Story The shoe store has had a daily story for the past ten days, and the tale is not yet told. Starting with fifty-one thousand three hundred pairs, separate and distinct from the regular stock, we have had such selling as even this store seldom sees.

To-day's sale is of two lots. Men's Tan Russia Calf laced shoes at

One Dollar Seventy a Pair

409 pairs only; but each one a plump $3 quality; the toe shapes, weight, and details exactly right.

Women's Patent Leather Laced Shoes at

One Dollar Seventy a Pair

cloth and dull kid tops; full toes with tips, flexible soles and military heels; a fine dress shoe; not serviceable, but a necessity for many occasions, and here now at about half value.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

NEW STATUE OF FRANKLIN.

Ceremonies of the Unveiling of the Memorial in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The statue of Benjamin Franklin, presented to the city by Justus C. Strawbridge, was unveiled at 6 o'clock this evening with ceremonies under the direction of the University of Pennsylvania, the American Philosophical Society, the Franklin Institute, the Library Company of Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania Hospital. Previous to the unveiling a number of distinguished guests were entertained at luncheon at the University Club by Mr. Strawbridge.

The oration was delivered by United States District Attorney James M. Beck, and was mainly devoted to a discussion of the intellectual greatness of Franklin and his unequaled versatility. Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston made a brief address.

The unveiling ceremonies in front of the Post Office, on Chestnut Street, followed, the cord being drawn by Miss Margaret Hartman Bache, a descendant of Franklin. Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster General, made the address of presentation. Mayor Ashbridge accepted the gift for the city. The statue represents Franklin sitting in a chair at rest.

$20,000 Fire in Hempstead.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 14.—The Summer boarding house here known as The Pines was destroyed by fire to-day. The building had not yet been opened for the season. It is supposed that the fire was caused by the servants burning rubbish in the cellar. The building contained thirty-two rooms and was valued at $15,000. The furniture was valued at $5,000. The insurance on the building is $10,000 and on the furniture $1,500.

Wages of Iron Puddlers Increased.

READING, Penn., June 14.—The E. & G. Brooke Iron Company of Birdsborough, one of the largest iron concerns in this section of Pennsylvania, announced to-day that the wages of puddlers will be increased from $3 to $3.25 a ton, beginning to-morrow, and that the wages of helpers, rollers, shearmen, and all other employes immediately connected with the puddling work will be advanced proportionately. This is the fourth increase in wages the Brooke Company has voluntarily made within three months

Birthday of the Stars and Stripes.

The United States flag was 122 years old yesterday. The event was celebrated in this city with a display of the Stars and Stripes, the schools particularly taking notice of the day. Patriotic music, orations by the boys, &c., made up the programme prepared in honor of the event. St. Augustine Council, Knights of Columbus, celebrated the day with a dinner in Columbus Hall.

FILIPINOS' LOSSES HEAVY

Their Dead Bodies in the Trenches Tell of Fierce Battle.

DRIVEN FROM COAST TOWNS

Gen. Lawton Finds Bacoor Deserted and Torn to Pieces by the Gunboats' Shells.

MANILA, June 14.—Before dark last night the Fourteenth Infantry swam the Zapote River, charged, and carried the trenches, a heavy fusillade of artillery preparing the way and covering the crossing. The insurgents broke for the woods before the Fourteenth reached them.

Almost at the same time the Ninth and the Twelfth Infantry crossed a bar of the sea and came upon their left flank at a point where a body of marines with Maxim guns landed under protection of the ship's batteries and fired upon the enemy's left rear with a demoralizing effect. The Twenty-first crossed the river by a bridge as soon as it could be mended.

Sixty-five dead Filipinos were found in the trenches, most of them shot through the head. Several five-inch smoothbore guns were captured, with ammunition marked "U. S. Navy Yard." After crossing the river, the troops were withdrawn, with the exception of the Ninth and the Twenty-first Infantry, these regiments being left with four guns to guard the bridge. As they were being formed into companies, the insurgents commenced to fire volleys from the bamboo jungle 300 yards away.

The regiments formed into line rapidly and coolly, though under fire, rushed to the woods, cheering as they went, and driving the enemy a mile away, the Filipinos disputing every foot. The Fourteenth encamped across the river, the men caring for many of the wounded Filipinos. Eight prisoners were captured. The majority of the Filipinos wore red uniforms.

The Filipinos retreated several miles southward, after yesterday's engagement, to the strongly fortified town of Imus. The shelling by the American warships drove the rebels from Bacoor, so the Americans control several more miles of coast.

Gen. Lawton, with his staff and a troop of the Fourth Cavalry, started to ascertain the nature of the insurgents' position. He rode five miles along the coast, without discovering the enemy, to Bacoor, and found the town full of white flags. But there were no soldiers there. The women and children, who had fled to the woods during the bombardment, were camping in the ruins of their homes. The shells had almost knocked the town to pieces. The big church was wrecked and many buildings were ruined. Even the trees and shrubbery were torn as by a hailstorm.

Several hundred women and children came into the American lines for refuge, and the road from Bacoor was covered all day long with processions of them, on foot and in carts, driving animals and carrying goods on their heads.

The appearance of the battlefield testified to the fierceness of yesterday's fighting. The trees along the river, between the lines, are almost torn down by bullets.

The American officers estimate that 100 insurgents were killed and that 300 were wounded during the engagement.

The next battle will probably be fought at Imus.

The American troops will soon control the coast to Cavite.

GEN. OTIS ON THE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The following was received at the War Department:

MANILA, June 14.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Lawton's troops, under Wheaton and Ovenshine, occupy country south to Bacoor; have scouted westward and some distance southward on line Zapote River and Bacoor Road; enemy appears to have retired on Imus, abandoning bay country. The fighting yesterday severe; our loss ten killed and forty wounded; majority at crossing Zapote River; enemy driven from heavy and well constructed intrenchment to which they held tenaciously; their loss several hundred, of whom fifty buried this morning. Will not probably make any determined future stand in southern provinces. OTIS.

NAVY'S WORK NEAR MANILA.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegrams from Capt. Barker, the naval officer in command at Manila, respecting the fighting there yesterday:

Manila, June 13.

Secretary Navy, Washington:

The insurgents fired at navy yard. Masked batteries. Ships of war shelled position and intrenchments. The Helena and Monadnock landed forces to assist in maintaining the position until reinforced by the army. The movement was successful. Enemy was routed. No casualties in the navy. BARKER.

Manila, June 14.

Secretary Navy, Washington:

Regarding engagement of June 13, detail of officers for special service indicated was signaled: "Appreciate assistance of the navy, which I shall acknowledge with pleasure officially—Lawton." BARKER.

VOLUNTEERS LEAVING MANILA.

MANILA, June 14.—The first American volunteers started for home to-day, the transports Newport and Ohio carrying the Oregon Regiment and the First Volunteer Signal Company. They sail for San Francisco, by way of Nagasaki, Japan, and are expected to arrive at their destination July 12.

The Oregon Regiment left here sixty-two dead, being the total of its men killed in battle and dead from disease as a result of the year's campaign. The troops were cheered as the transports steamed out of the harbor.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Gen. Otis cables the following announcement about the return of volunteers:

Manila, June 14.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Transports Ohio and Newport, Oregons, First Signal Company, and discharged soldiers from different organizations left for San Francisco this morning, via Nagasaki. Oregons number 46 officers, 1,035 enlisted men. Signal Company, 4 officers, 32 enlisted men. The transport Leelanaw arrived yesterday. OTIS.

The Oregon regiment which left San Francisco for Manila had 957 men, but was afterward recruited to its full strength while serving in the Philippines.

Referring to the departure of the First Company Volunteer Signal Corps from Manila to-day, Gen. Greely says that this company is relieved by forty-five regulars who have been sent in detachments at different times. The cable ship Hooker sailed from Colombo to-day, and will arrive at Manila about the 25th with two officers and thirty signal men. The Sheridan will carry thirty-five more men for this corps on the 22d, and on her arrival Gen. Otis will relieve the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Companies, Volunteer Signal Corps, which are the last of the volunteers of this corps in foreign service.

Transport Hooker at Colombo.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, June 14.—The United States transport Hooker, which sailed from New York May 1 for Manila, has arrived here.

For Release of Spanish Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—As a result of the understanding recently arrived at between the Spanish Minister, Duc d'Arcos, and our authorities, it is expected that the Madrid officials will at an early day select a Commissioner to reopen negotiations with Aguinaldo for the release of the Spanish prisoners held by the insurgents. The efforts of the United States authorities have been futile, not only as to releasing the Spaniards, but also as to Lieut. Gilmore and other American prisoners. It is for this reason that the Spanish authorities will be given all necessary facilities for securing the release of their prisoners.

Otis Reports List of Wounded.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Gen. Otis reports the following soldiers of his command as wounded:

Thirteenth Infantry—June 9, Henry Masfelder, Company M; thigh, slight.
Fourth Cavalry—June 10, William Riardan, Troop I; leg, moderate.
Ninth Infantry—June 10, A. F. Portezeng, Company C; shoulder, slight; Deforest Hutchinson, Company B; head, severe.
Twenty-first Infantry—June 10, Thomas Muller, Company C; arm, slight.
First Colorado—June 10, Joseph P. Kearns, Company M; leg, slight; June 11, Edgar Pate; knee, severe.

Cablegram 12th, Thomas Healy, private, Company M, Thirteenth Minnesota, should read Thirteenth Infantry.

DEWEY TO LEAVE SINGAPORE.

The Admiral Will Depart To-day for Ceylon, Homeward Bound.

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlisments, June 14.—Admiral Dewey landed here this afternoon from the Olympia, which arrrived here June 11, and bade farewell to the Governor, Lieut. Col. Sir C. V. H. Mitchell. The Admiral will sail to-morrow morning for Colombo, Ceylon. He will probably visit the Hills of Ceylon for the benefit of his health.

The officers of the Olympia were entertained at dinner yesterday evening by the officers of the garrison here.

The Fund for Dewey's Home.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The subscriptions received to-day for the Dewey Home Fund amounted to $834, of which $355 came from The Brooklyn Eagle. The total to date is $8,129.

THE IMPORTATION OF VERMUTH.

Our Consuls Urge Intending Makers to Study Process—Imports Trebled Within Past Seven Years.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The preparation of vermuth in Italy and France has been made the subject of special investigation by the United States Consuls in those countries, and the results are published by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the Department of State. The chief centres of the manufacture of vermuth are Turin, Italy, and Marseilles, France. Deputy Consul Beecher says in his report that it "would be advisable for persons intending to make vermuth in America to spend some weeks in Marseilles and Turin to obtain some practical experience in its manufacture. Speaking of the French product, he says:

"The article is made from ordinary white wine, which is produced extensively in the region of which Marseilles is the principal centre, and which, on account of its abundance, is very cheap. A pure, wholesome white wine may be bought in the south of France for about 14 cents per gallon.

"Vermuth," he says, "is simply an infusion of certain plants and bitter aromatic herbs and roots in a quantity of wine whose degree has been strengthened by the addition of about one-ninth of its bulk of alcohol, in order to bring the wine, which is usually of not more than 10 degrees alcoholic strength, up to 15 degrees. The alcohol used should be pure, clear, and of about 85 degrees in strength. The following are the ingredients of ordinary French vermuth: Dry white wine, 18.48 gallons, Muscatel wine, 5.28 gallons; wormwood, 2.2 pounds; bitter orange peel, 2.2 pounds; camomile, .55 pound; water germander, .55 pound; Florentine iris root, .55 pound; centaury, 2.2 pounds; Peruvian bark, 385.7 grains; aloes, 77.15 grains; cinnamon, 154.30 grains; nutmeg, 154.30 grains; alcohol, at 85 degrees, 2.64 gallons; raspberry juice, 13.52 fluid ounces.

The vermuth of Turin is the most famous of the varieties on the market. Consul McElrath of that place writes as follows of this product:

"Its popularity in America is witnessed by the steady increase in the amount of vermuth annually exported from this Consular district to the United States. In the past seven years the value of the vermuth thus exported has increased more than threefold. In 1891 the value of the vermuth exported was $59,942, while in 1898 it reached $184,786.

"The vermuth of Turin, which is a generic and commercial name for all the vermuth manufactured in the Province of Piedmont, should have for its basis good moscato wine, and it should exhibit: (a) Alcohol not in excesss, but, say, from 15 to 17 per cent.; (b) A slight and pleasant aroma; (c) A slight but by no means excessive bitter taste; (d) A small quantity of sugar; (e) A good rich color. It should be perfectly clear.

"For the purposes of this report, it will be necessary to examine but three methods of preparation: (1) Vermuth made from natural wine—(a) With vegetable substances; (b) With extracts; (2) Vermuth made from alcoholized wine; (3) Vermuth made from new (unfermented) wine.

"The basis of all good vermuth is unquestionably a good white wine of the first quality, very clear and bright, by no means acid, but, on the contrary, rather sweet and smooth. The choice of the wine used is of the greatest importance, and the vermuth of Turin owes its popularity not only to special secret recipes employed for mixing the ingredients which are employed in its manufacture, but more especially to the quality of wine used, which is usually a good moscato. Moscato is by no means the only wine that can be satisfactorily used to make vermuth; any sort of white wine which has a delicate taste and is sufficiently sweet and also aromatic and of an alcoholic grade between 12 and 14 or 15 per cent. at the most will serve the purpose quite as well. It is best to use rather old wine.

"The method of treatment is as follows: A quantity of good white wine, as above described, is put into a clean, white wine barrel. Then the vegetable substances which are employed to give taste, color, and aroma to the wine are added. The selection of these vegetable substances and the proportion of each used is a matter of individual taste and judgment. If desired they may be purchased already mixed from a seed or herb merchant. The desirable quantity and proportion of vegetable substances having been placed in a mortar they are broken into small bits, but not reduced to a powder; they are then put into a bag of loosely woven cotton cloth which is sufficiently large to permit of the free expansion of its contents. This bag is then placed in the barrel of wine and suspended so that it will remain in the middle of the barrel. This operation, by means of which several vegetable substances are mixed with wine or spirits, is called 'digestion.' After remaining in the wine for four or five days this bag is removed, and the wine squeezed out of it, and it is then immediately returned to its previous place in the barrel, where it remains for another five or six days, when the squeezing process is again repeated. This treatment is continued for a month or even more, if it is desired to obtain a more aromatic vermuth. Finally the bag is removed from the wine, and placed under a press to extract any flavoring properties which may yet remain. If now the vermuth does not appear to be sufficiently aromatic, a new bag is filled with vegetable substances as above, and is suspended in the wine until the required result is obtained. If, on the other hand, it appears to be too aromatic, a little pure white wine is added." The vermuth is then filtered through woolen or through "Joseph paper" without glue.

The following is a formula for the preparation of 100 quarts of the Turin vermuth:

Articles.	—Quantity.— Liters.	Quarts.
Red bitter wine	2	2.11
Wormwood—	Grams.	Grains.
Grana	20	308
Sharp	20	308
Mild	20	308
Dittany	25	385
Pulverized sweet flag	25	385
Pulverized coriander seed	25	385
Pulverized iris	100	1,543

The above herbs are mixed in the red wine and warmed over a fire for about two minutes; the wine is then put into a jar and left for ten days, care being taken to thoroughly stir it each day."

There are a great many imitations, and what is commercially called "vermuth" may be prepared with either water or good wine as a basis.

PROF. HAUPT IS CONTRADICTED.

Philadelphia Paper Says the Reported Interview Is Authentic.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 14.—The Evening Telegraph, through the medium of which paper the interview ascribed to Prof. Lewis C. Haupt on the Canal Commission was given general publicity, and which the professor denied giving, to-day prints the following:

Notwithstanding the professor's repudiation, the interview is authentic and correct in every particular. It was given voluntarily by him in the parlor of his house, 107 North Thirty-fifth Street, on Saturday last.

The Telegraph supplements this with the statement that other utterances, involving public men and matters, were made by Prof. Haupt and were not originally printed by the paper out of consideration for Prof. Haupt.

Count Cassini Going to Europe.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, leaves here to-day for New York, whence he will sail next Tuesday for Europe. He will remain there until the Autumn, dividing his time between Paris and Carlsbad. Mr. Dewolant will be Russian Chargé d'Affaires during the absence of the Russian Ambassador.

Census Appointment Goes to Michigan.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—William M. Stuart of Detroit, Mich., to-day was appointed chief of the manufacturers' division of the Census Bureau, which position he held during the eleventh census.

BISHOP POTTER IS CONDEMNED.

Brother Prelate Forcibly Arraigns the Bishop and Prof. Briggs on Account of Recent Actions.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 14.—At the convention of the Central New York Diocese of the Episcopal Church at Oswego, Bishop F. D. Huntington, in his annual address, condemned Bishop Potter and Prof. Briggs in these words:

"Needless public occurrences have lately done a deplorable injury to the great cause to which we all alike owe our supreme allegiance. Since the first few generations after Pentecost the power, the extension, the doctrine, the worship, the work, and the defense of the Christian faith have been inseparable from the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as a book. The proofs of this fact, as they appear in every department of Christian learning and literature from the beginning, in system and treatises, in corporate and personal religion, in institutions of education, charity, and the preaching of the Gospel, in missions and reforms, are too plain and too all-pervading to be named here. I suppose it was too much to say, not referring now to what the Church has owed to these writings before they were formally brought together in the canon, that it is impossible to see how the Church could have kept its integrity, its authority, its unity, its practical force in the living world, without them; that is, how Christianity could have survived.

"An unshrinking attempt by any ordained minister to fix terms of contempt, ridicule, incredulity, upon the matchless and singular volume which has declared itself through ages without effectual dispute to be the word of God, which has been handled with awe in the highest seats of law and courts of judgment, which has been pressed with adoring gratitude to the breasts of martyrs, saints, statesmen, and seers, which has saturated litanies, missals, prayer books, altar anthems, and august obsequies with its unearthly spirit and glorified them with its grandeur, could have been only offensive by its impertinence and amazing by its audacity.

"Nothing can persuade me that any Bishop of the Church of God can be compelled to lay ordinary hands for the Christian priesthood, by any known law of God or the Church, on any man he deems unworthy of the office and its sanctities—the Church continuing to pray for all Bishops that they may 'faithfully and wisely make choice of fit persons to serve in the sacred ministry of the Church.' What kind of men would accept the office if there were such compulsion?"

THE GENERAL SYNOD ADJOURNS.

Resolves Against Army Canteen and Urges Sabbath Observance.

CATSKILL, N. Y., June 14.—The General Synod of the Reformed Church of America listened to a brief report of the work of the Board of Education for the past twenty-five years. The Church added during the year forty-five young men in the two theological seminaries, thirty-six in four colleges, and five in three preparatory schools. Hope College, at Holland, Mich., reports an attendance last year of 243 students, and will this month graduate a larger class than ever before. The Board of Publication reported a thorough reorganization of its business department.

At the afternoon session of the Synod the following resolution against the army canteen was adopted, and a copy will be sent to the President.

Resolved, That the evils resulting from the peplorable effects of liquor selling as a part of the canteen system of the United States Army continue to work havoc with the manhood of the men and with the discipline of the army.

A resolution urging upon the ministers, officers, and members of the congregations of the church the necessity of personal example in Sabbath observance was adopted. It wishes all to refrain from purchasing or reading Sunday newspapers, and from unnecessary traveling on that day. It also condemns Sunday excursions and enforced Sunday labor. The Synod has adjourned sine die.

PASTOR'S RESIGNATION ASKED.

Asbury Park Minister Employed a Young Woman as Secretary, and Trouble Followed.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 14.—The Deacons of the First Congregational Church of this place have requested the Rev. Howard T. Widdemer, the founder and pastor of the church, to resign. This action follows an informal investigation lasting two weeks into rumors which had been circulated relative to the minister. The rumors grew out of the fact that the minister employed a girl sixteen years old to act as his secretary.

The Deacons sat as a committee, and six out of the seven signed the request that the minister resign. In the letter they state there was no proof of improper conduct, but "the testimony clearly shows a strong infatuation on your part for the young lady who lately assisted you with your writing."

This is held by the committee to be conduct unbecoming to a minister, in that he failed to observe the injunction to avoid the appearance of evil, as enjoined by the Bible. The letter says the minister continued to seek the society of the young woman after he had been warned that such action would cause talk and after the girl's parents had decided it best she should not longer act as secretary. This is held by the Deacons to be evidence of infatuation.

The committee further says it finds deception in that it has been led to believe that the minister gave the girl's parents to understand that the Deacons approved of his action in having a secretary. There was a false impression created, the committee says.

Mr. Widdemer said to-day that last Winter his eyesight was affected by the snow. He had much to do in view of the coming of the Congregational Conference here, and as he could not see to write, he engaged a girl, sixteen years of age, a member of his Sunday school, to act as his secretary. The arrangement was made with her parents. This, Mr. Widdemer said, gave his old enemies a chance to strike at him.

Mr. Widdemer said the girl testified in his favor before the committee, and had said that his conduct toward her was such as a pastor's should be. The testimony of the father and mother, Mr. Widdemer said, was in line with this. All the rest of the testimony, he said, was surmise and opinion.

The request for his resignation is not official, but is the personal expression of the men signing the letter. Mr. Widdemer says three of the men desired his resignation before the investigation began. He did not indicate what further action he will take.

SINGLE TAX MEASURE DEFEATED

Michigan House Does Not Pass Bill Backed by Johnson.

LANSING, Mich., June 14.—Application of the single tax to Michigan cities escaped enactment by the Michigan Legislature to-day by only one vote. A bill providing for submission to the people of any city of the proposition to assess city taxes upon the land values, upon petition of 20 per cent. of the taxpayers of the city, which had passed the Senate, was defeated in the House. It is understood that Gov. Pingree would have signed the bill, had it been passed. Single tax advocates are elated over the large vote the bill received. Tom L. Johnson and several prominent Detroit men spoke for the bill in the committee hearings.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Thuringia Insurance Company of Germany has been admitted to Maine.

The Fort Wayne Fire Insurance Company of Indiana has retired from the State of South Carolina.

The C. W. Sexton Company of Minneapolis has been appointed sole agent of the Western Assurance Company of Toronto.

Merrill Brothers & Co. of Portland, Me., have been appointed agents of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York.

Joseph Hainsworth of Chicago has been appointed Cook County manager of the German Insurance Company of Freeport, Ill.

J. P. Pules has been appointed assistant special agent of the Greenwich Insurance Company of New York for the States of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.

The biennial meeting of the fire insurance companies required by the statutes for the purpose of voting upon the question of continuing the maintenance of the New York Fire Patrol was held yesterday, and it was decided unanimously to continue the patrol.

The Prussian insurance officials who have been examining the methods of American life insurance companies in this city have nearly completed their work. The nature of their report to the Prussian Government has not yet been announced.

A private dispatch received from Kansas City yesterday states that the Kansas City Real Estate and Insurance Exchange, which was recently projected to meet the provisions of the Missouri anti-compact law, will probably fall through, on account of the opposition of several Western managers.

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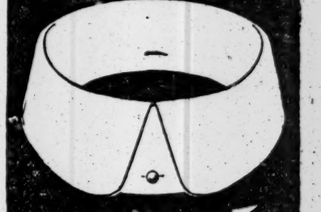

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COLER A MAZET WITNESS

Tells of the Damage the Municipal Assembly Is Doing.

MOST SERIOUS MATTER TO-DAY

Chairman and Mr. Hoffman Clash Over ex-Police Commissioner Parker's Request to be Heard.

Controller Coler, who has publicly stated his belief that the Municipal Assembly should be shorn of its charter-given right to interfere with public improvements by holding up bond issues, was the principal witness before the Mazet investigating committee yesterday. Mr. Coler not only reiterated the views which he has heretofore expressed, but he explaind in detail the loss that has come to the city and the injury to the city's credit as the direct result of delays in the Assembly.

His testimony made an excellent impression on the committee, and it is likely that a report favoring either the consolidation of both branches of the Municipal Assembly or the curtailing of their powers will be submitted with the final report of the committee. The inquiry into this feature of the administration of the city's affairs is likely to be pursued further, for the committee already has the minutes of the Council and Board of Aldermen, covering a long period and showing who the obstructionists are.

There is nothing in the charter which can be construed as granting the members of the Municipal Assembly immunity from examination into their reasons for voting for or against a certain measure, and the Mazet committee will doubtless take advantage of this condition. Mr. Moss yesterday declined to state whether or not he would call any of the city legislators to-day or at any future date.

MAZET AND HOFFMAN CLASH.

Just after the committee was called to order a lively encounter between Chairman Mazet and Mr. Hoffman, one of the Democratic members of the committee, took place. On Tuesday Mr. Hoffman received a letter from Andrew D. Parker, Police Commissioner during Mayor Strong's administration, in which Mr. Parker asked for an opportunity to reply to charges made against him by ex-Chief of Police McCullagh at a previous session of the committee. Controller Coler had just taken his seat on the stand, when Mr. Hoffman, rising in his place with Mr. Parker's letter in his hand, said:

"Before proceeding I desire to have recorded upon the record a communication which the stenographer will please take down."

Mr. Mazet interrupted the speaker and said that the committee would decide whether the stenographer would take the communication.

"These communications are directed to me by Mr. Parker in reference to his being called as a witness," Mr. Hoffman explained.

"I desire to state to Mr. Hoffman," the Chairman said angrily, "that in all decency he should submit those letters to the committee before asking that they be placed on the records."

Mr. Hoffman waxed hot at the Chairman's remark and declared that the communication had been sent to the committee a month ago.

"That's not true," Mr. Mazet shouted. "I have received those letters, and I haven't had them a month."

"Well," Mr. Hoffman retorted, "the minority ought to be consulted about those letters."

"Nobody has been consulted about them at all," Mr. Mazet replied.

Mr. Hoffman then asked that the letter he had received be read, but the Chairman ruled otherwise and said that proper consideration of it would be taken by the committee in executive session.

LETTER FROM MR. PARKER.

Mr. Parker's letter was given out for publication by Mr. Hoffman after this episode. It is as follows:

Andrew D. Parker, Counselor at Law,
220 Broadway, New York,
June 13, 1899.

Hon. Benjamin Hoffman, Member Assembly Investigating Committee:

My Dear Sir: On May 16 ult., the witness John McCullagh, while on the stand before your committee to give him the opportunity to deny the truthfulness of Mayor Van Wyck's testimony about him, declared, among other things concerning me, that I, while Commissioner of Police, admitted to him, then a Captain of Police, "A corrupt proposition to hold up the force" of the Police Department. The statements were published in the evening papers of that day, and the same evening I gave to the press of May 17 a denial thereof.

Desiring, however, that the record of the denial should be as permanent as that of the witness's statement, and that I should be accurately informed of just what the testimony was, I on May 18 procured from the committee's stenographer a transcript of his minutes in that connection, and on May 20 mailed to Mr. Frank Moss, the committee's counsel, a letter as follows:

"I ask the opportunity to put upon the record of your committee a denial of some of the statements made about me by the witness John McCullagh. I shall be pleased to respond to either note or subpoena."

To that letter I received no reply. On June 8 I sent by hand to Mr. Mazet, Chairman of the committee, the following letter, dated June 7, 1899:

"Upon the 20th ult. I sent to Frank Moss, counsel to your committee, a letter asking an opportunity to place upon the committee's record a sworn denial of some of the statements made about me by the witness John McCullagh, and stating my willingness to appear in answer either to note or subpoena. To that letter I received no answer. I therefore make the same request of you."

On June 9 I received the following from Mr. Mazet, dated June 8:

"I acknowledge receipt of your letter dated June 7, on this date. The same will receive proper attention in due course."

Tuesday, June 13, is now closed and I have received no word from Mr. Mazet. I am informed that on next Friday the committee will adjourn at least until the latter part of July next, and there are not wanting many prognostications that that adjournment will prove to be sine die.

Under these circumstances, while I have not the slightest intention of attempting to regulate either the order or the subject matter of the committee's business, I beg to say that if it is the committee's intention to afford me any opportunity to place my denials upon its record, I am anxious that that opportunity should be given before its adjournment on next Friday.

Besides the possibility that that may be the last day of the committee's sessions to take testimony, there is the additional reason that in the last days of July or the first days of August I shall have to leave the city upon an important business engagement, which will involve my absence for at least thirty, and probably sixty, days, at the conclusion of which time I think there is little doubt that it will be too late for me to avail myself of any courtesy which may be extended to me by the committee.

May I therefore beg that you will acquaint your colleagues on the committee with the foregoing facts, and if consistent endeavor to procure me the privilege I ask during the sessions of this week. Yours very truly, A. D. PARKER.

After the committee adjourned, both Mr. Mazet and Mr. Moss were asked if Mr. Parker would be called soon. Mr. Moss said that that depended on the committee, and Mr. Mazet said that the former Police Commissioner would not be called to-day, and that the committee had not decided as yet when he would be asked to testify.

EXAMINATION OF MR. COLER.

In beginning the examination of Controller Coler, John Proctor Clarke, Mr. Moss's assistant, read from the report of the committee which formulated the Greater New York charter in regard to the functions of the Municipal Assembly. When he read the part of the report in which the committee said, "The Municipal Assembly, through its representatives, is the organ of the people in the various boroughs and in every part of the city," the Controller smiled and the members of the committe laughed aloud.

Mr. Clarke's first point of attack was the hold-up by the Municipal Assembly of a bond issue of $250,000 for the Croton Water Fund. The Controller explained that these bonds were authorized by the Board of Estimate in October, 1898, and that they were for the purpose of extending the water mains in the upper part of the city.

As a result of the failure of the Municipal Assembly to concur in the action of the Board of Estimate many workmen had been discharged, because there were no funds with which to pay them. Besides this, Mr. Coler declared, building operations in a new section were seriously affected, because new buildings would not be erected until the water mains were laid.

POLITICS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

"Do you know the political complexion of the Assembly?" Mr. Clarke asked. "I am thoroughly familiar with it," Mr. Coler replied.

"I am informed that the Democrats have 48 out of the 60 members of the Board of Aldermen. Is that so?" "It must be a matter of record," the Controller answered.

"Do you know how the Council stands?" Mr. Clarke inquired. "No," was the reply.

"Do you know if it has a three-fourths Democratic majority?" the counsel inquired.

"No, I don't know about that," said the witness. "May be it has. However, both the Republicans and Democrats are very impartial in holding up bonds. They don't let a little thing like party lines interfere."

Mr. Hoffman entered into the examination at this point, and asked what the Controller thought of the charter provision requiring a three-fourths vote by the Assembly in favor of bond issues, and if he did not consider that a two-thirds vote would be ample.

"I believe that that charter provision is completely wrong," Mr. Coler replied in decisive tones. "The old City of New York got along for twenty-eight years without the Board of Aldermen having anything to do with the financial affairs of the city, and got along nicely, but under the present system it is hard to transact even the ordinary affairs of city government."

He had tried in every way to get bond issues through the Assembly, he said, both with the organization and otherwise.

BOND ISSUES EXPLAINED.

Mr. Clarke next took up the bond issue of $570,000 for the purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company, which has been before the Municipal Assembly since July 11, 1898. It was an old award, he said, made before consolidation, and approved by the courts.

In reply to a question as to whether it was bearing interest, the Controller stated that he did not think so, but if it did, the city might have an offset, because the company is collecting water rentals. The company had not moved for the collection of the award, he said, because it was evidently better satisfied with present conditions.

The issue of $305,000 in bonds for the completion of the Speedway was then called to the Controller's attention, and he was asked to explain it. He said that it was in payment for a contract obligation, and that a suit had been threatened against the city because of the delay in paying it. In this case, the Controller said, the Assembly had no discretion, its function being merely ministerial.

From the Speedway bonds Mr. Clarke passed to an issue of $500,000 authorized in January last for the payment of debts incurred in taking land for the sanitary protection of the watershed. This land is in the possession of the city, and the proprietors have been ousted.

The owners have not yet got their money, but, as the Controller naïvely explained, they do not bother him much, because they have 6 per cent. judgments against the city. The Controller said that his chief concern was that the city had to pay 6 per cent., whereas, if the bonds were issued, it would be paying only 3 per cent., or even less.

AS TO THE HALL OF RECORDS.

Mr. Coler explained the issue of $2,100,000 in bonds for the new Hall of Records as being for the purpose of enabling the Controller to sell bonds in such lots as might be necessary to continue work on that structure, only a small fraction of which has been done.

The next bond issue taken up was that of $2,000,000 for repaving. This issue was authorized in Feb. 3 last, and has been sturdily opposed in the Council ever since. As a result, no new work on the streets can be authorized until it is passed.

Many complaints had been made about the condition of the streets, Mr. Coler said. The repaving had been apportioned among all the boroughs, and all were suffering for it.

"Do you know any particular reason why it should be held up?" Mr. Clarke asked.

"I know of none, except members of the Municipal Assembly claimed that they should name the streets; that is all I have heard," was the reply.

"There would be the question of patronage, whether one man's street rather than another man's street should be paved; is that where you think the business part of the Municipal Assembly would come in?" Mr. Clarke asked.

"Well," said Mr. Coler, with a smile, "there would be sixty-five of them that would have a majority vote on the whole thing that would have to come to an agreement together, as to how they would apportion the streets, I suppose."

NEWTOWN CREEK BRIDGES.

An issue of $644,495.63 for a bridge over Newtown Creek at Vernon Avenue was then taken up, and the Controller explained that the purpose of the appropriation was to replace the present structure by a high level bridge, which would not interfere with river traffic. The present structure has been condemned by the War Department, and the people of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, which the bridge will connect, are unanimous in demanding it.

"Where, then, does the opposition to this bridge come from?" Mr. Clarke asked.

"From the members of the Assembly from these two boroughs," was the Controller's reply.

The bond issue of $200,000 for a bridge over Newtown Creek at Grand Street was shown by the Controller to be an urgent necessity, as the present structure has been finally condemned by the War Department.

A peculiar condition was shown when the Controller explained the purpose of an issue of $65,000 for improving Little Italy Park. As soon as the property passed into the hands of the city, it paid a monthly revenue of $4,500, but this was cut off about three months ago, when the Municipal Assembly ordered the tenement houses on it torn down. The city thus lost the revenue, while the Assembly held up the bonds for improving the park.

AWARDS BEARING INTEREST.

In regard to an issue of $1,849,107.32 for the fund for park and street openings, the Controller said that it was for the purpose of paying awards made in condemnation proceedings for the Poe Park, in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. Most of these awards have been confirmed by the courts, and thus they bear interest. The exact amount on which interest must be paid, the Controller said, was $1,181,844.16.

Bonds for the construction of new fire houses, which had been authorized on May 3 last, were held up, the Controller said, but he felt that possibly this was a matter in which the Assembly has some discretion. An issue of $500,000 for the new East River Bridge, the Controller explained, was needed to carry on existing contracts and to permit the city to enter into others, so that the bridge would not be delayed.

Two issues, one of $365,250, for the payment of awards for Little Italy Park, and the other, of $207,520.04, for the payment of awards for the Riverside Park extension, were then taken up. The Controller explained that they were for the purpose of wiping out debts on which the city is paying 7 per cent. interest at 6 per cent., and declared that there was no excuse for the Municipal Assembly in holding them up.

This ended the list of tied-up bond issues which the Controller had furnished the committee, and Mr. Clarke then addressed himself to obtaining Mr. Coler's views as to the remedy for the conditions which he had shown to exist.

NO EXCUSE FOR THE DELAYS.

Mr. Clarke—Now, Mr. Controller, the different improvements represented by the bonds proposed to be issued, extend pretty generally over the city, do they not? A.—Yes, Sir. We try to be fair everywhere.

Q.—Do you know, or can you suggest, any sensible reason on the part of the Municipal Assembly for their opposition, or their neglect, rather, to pass bonds for these purposes, which have been authorized by the great Board of Public Improvements and the great Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and which have been urged by the Mayor in his drastic messages? A.—There can be none. It is a question of paying an honest debt.

Q.—It is impossible for you to conceive of any reason why the Municipal Assembly should neglect to authorize and issue bonds, which can be sold for less than 3 per cent. to pay for judgment obligations against the city, which are drawing 6 per cent.? You, as a business man, cannot conceive of any reason, sensible or otherwise, for that delay? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, as a result of a year and a half's experience under the charter of the greater city, may we ask your opinion as to the wisdom of the continuance of the Municipal Assembly invested with the increased powers that this Assembly has over the old Board of Aldermen? A.—I think the city perfectly able to take care of itself by home rule here. But the proposition of a Municipal Assembly having the veto power over the financial obligations of this city, on matters which they cannot comprehend, and which takes a great deal of work to comprehend, I think, is entirely wrong, and it is not a question of theory at all; it is a question of fact. It has to be stopped, or the city cannot go ahead. I have contended for it for a long time. I have contended that it is a question of fact.

Q.—And the facts you have given this morning? A.—I have tried to.

AN ABSOLUTE FAILURE.

Q.—Therefore, in your judgment, the experiment of increased power, especially in financial matters with two bodies, imposed upon the Municipal Assembly, has been a failure? A.—Absolutely.

Q.—An absolute failure? A.—Yes.

Q.—And is it correct that you expressed—you need not answer this if you do not want to—I see things in the newspapers sometimes, like my friend, Mr. Moss, and I inquire about them—is it correct that you suggested to some newspaper man the necessity, or the wisdom, or the propriety, of calling upon the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of amending the charter in that regard? A.—I have said—but I don't know whether to a newspaper man—this: We are doing our best to meet them. We are going to do our best to meet them, either by mandamus or by any other method, to get relief quickly. Under these conditions we can carry on a sort of mandamus government until the Legislature may meet, and till we can get relief from them. We probably would not ask for a special meeting of the Legislature. We cannot continue forever without meeting some of our obligations, and we cannot continue to take care of the ordinary interests of the city without meeting our obligations.

Q.—And you even contemplate with complacency such a measure as calling the Legislature in special session? A.—It has no terrors for me.

Q.—You would not regard government by mandamus as a proper and every-day occurrence, would you? A.—No, I would not.

Q.—You think that is to be resorted to in extreme measures? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you regard the holding of these bond issues by the Assembly as requiring some extreme measure? A.—If the City of New York wants to continue in advancing, it has got to take some extreme measure.

$75,000 A YEAR BEING WASTED.

Q.—Mr. Controller, Mr. Laimbeer has footed up these amounts as $9,888,173.04, and some of which were authorized as early as—have passed every stage except the Municipal Assembly as early as July, 1898.

Mr. Mazet—How much of that is drawing interest at the rate of 6 per cent.? A.—About two millions and a half.

Q.—That is a conservative estimate? A.—Yes.

Q.—That is $75,000 interest a year that is being wasted that could be saved? A.—Yes.

Mr. Clarke—So that our Municipal Assembly is not only costing us $161,000 for salaries and clerks, but $75,000 in interest which need not run against the city? A.—Something which there is no necessity for.

Q.—Now, if the Governor should call a special session of the Legislature, are you prepared to say what remedy you think should be applied to this condition of affairs? A.—It should go to the Board of Estimate.

Q.—The city should revert to the old system of having a Board of Estimate pass definitely upon these matters? A.—I think it could be done with entire safety.

Q.—You are not prepared to go any further than that in regard to the Municipal Assembly and what should be done with it? A.—I don't know that I can go any further. I would go as far as I could. [Laughter.]

Mr. Costello—Do you recommend legislating them out of office? A.—I don't know as that could be done constitutionally. I would cut down their powers.

Mr. Clarke—That is to say, you have some doubts as to whether their term of office could be cut down, but you would cut their power down? A.—That is it.

HIS SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

Q.—And if constitutionally the two chambers could be turned into one, do you think that would be an advisable thing; do you think there is any benefit from the two chambers? A.—Absolutely none. Turn them into one and leave them the power to put up a lamp post or a stand, and that is about right. [Laughter.]

Q.—In other words, your mature judgment, as financial officer of this city, is that the scheme of the charter on the Municipal Assembly has been a complete failure? A.—Absolutely so, and it is a very serious matter—I think the most serious matter which confronts this city to-day.

Q.—I think you have thoroughly demonstrated that, that it is as serious a matter as has come before this committee. The summary made by the Chairman of $75,000 absolutely wasted—

The Chairman—And increasing constantly?

Mr. Clarke (continuing)—Yes, and increasing constantly, as you have suggested, it seems to me a most serious matter. A.—It is not a question of politics in any way, but the proper carrying on of the City Government.

Q.—I understand, we have gotten out of any mere partisan position this morning, and we are now looking into the practical working of the Municipal Government in one of its branches, and you are stating this as the result of your mature deliberations on the facts which have come to you officially? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Clarke had no more questions to ask, and the Controller was excused. Before Mr. Coler left the stand, however, he handed to Mr. Mazet, at the latter's request, the messages he had sent to the Municipal Assembly, to be copied into the record of the session.

THE OTHER TESTIMONY.

Mr. Moss then resumed his inquiry into the Tax Department. The first witness was David Engelhardt, who was on the stand last week. Engelhardt is a Deputy Tax Commissioner, who assessed from Third to Sixth Avenue and from Fortieth Street to Seventy-second Street. He admitted that he had raised valuations on the west side of Third Avenue, but had not made any increases on the east side. He denied that political influence had anything to do with it.

Several other Deputy Tax Commissioners were examined as to the methods they pursued in arriving at valuations. Peter J. Kelly, who was in charge of the work in the Bronx, said that he had assessed property at what he considered it would sell for under "ordinary conditions"—which, according to his explanation, meant "panic, forced sale, time of depression, or change of grade." He finally admitted that he had taxed property at its full value.

John Schleman, a Deputy Commissioner in Brooklyn, who failed on his first civil service examination but succeeded on the second, had a lively tilt with Chairman Mazet during his examination. Mr. Moss, after questioning the witness about his rating in the civil service, inquired: "Who were your backers, Mr. Schleman?"

"My whole district was behind me," was the reply.

"Well, who indorsed you?" Mr. Moss persisted.

"It wasn't Senator Platt nor Mr. Mazet here or I wouldn't have got the place," Schleman replied.

Mr. Mazet jumped from his chair, jammed his gavel down on the desk, and shouted angrily: "You must not be impertinent, and you must answer the question respectfully or we will punish you."

Tax Commissioner Grell was the last witness of the session. He testified to the assessments levied on a number of brewer les, despite the claims made by the corporations, and said that it was necessary to fix arbitrary assessments in many cases because the returns made by corporations were often manifestly untruthful.

Mr. Moss announced at the close of the session that he would have Chief of Police Devery on the stand this morning, but he refused to say on what line the examination would be conducted.

ASSEMBLY NOT MANDAMUSED.

Application for the Writ to Constrain the Municipal Body May Be Made To-day.

No writ of mandamus against the Municipal Assembly to compel it to act on bond issues was applied for yesterday, but Controller Coler announced that the lawyers were at work and that the application probably would be made to-day in the name of John McQuade, contractor and Treasurer of Tammany Hall.

"The McQuade mandamus," the Controller said, "will not be the only one. This is a fight to a finish, and we may have to bring several actions to accomplish our purposes."

The Controller is considering one particularly interesting mandamus proceeding which may be instituted next week, which is expected to cause a sensation.

The Mayor and President of the Council Guggenheimer are with the Controller in the contest. Mr. Guggenheimer favors the abolition of the Aldermanic Board and the substitution of a single-chambered Assembly, composed of one representative from each Senate district, serving without salary. The unanimity with which the leaders of Tammany are expressing themselves against the present double-chambered body is believed by many to foreshadow the union of the Democrats and Republicans of the next Assembly on legislation to abolish the present Board of Aldermen.

John T. Oakley, Vice President of the Council, said yesterday that at a meeting of the Council some months ago he had asked Chairman McGarry of the Committee on Affairs of Boroughs why the resolution for $2,000,000 of repaving bonds had not been reported, that the Chairman failed to return a satisfactory answer, and that it had developed that no meeting of the committee had been held. These statements were all entered in the minutes, Mr. Oakley said, so that the committee is on record. This record, it is thought, might be used in the contemplated legal proceedings.

SPECIAL BOUNTY CLAIM TRIALS.

Sailors Will Probably Get Their Money This Term.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Court of Claims has decided to make special the claims for bounty of the sailors of the Dewey and Sampson fleets, and there is every prospect that the men will succeed in getting their money at the present term. After consultation with the attorneys and with the Judge Advocate General's office of the Navy Department, the court has arranged a set of rules which will greatly facilitate the settlement of these claims.

The attorneys for the claimants have notified the court officers and the Navy Department that they have arranged to collect the claims for a commission of not more than 10 to 15 per cent. Also, that the attorneys will prosecute these claims involving difficult or novel features, and when the decision of the court is announced other claimants on the same grounds will secure their money without cost, the court and the Navy Department simply accepting the judgment as sufficient. To further facilitate action, the court has arranged to try at once all cases connected with the Santiago battle; then those with Manila, and then the blockade and miscellaneous claims.

GOVERNMENT SHIPS FOR SALE.

Navy Department Will Ask Bids for Six Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Navy Department has directed the sale of six vessels which were purchased for the use of the navy just before the outbreak of the late war, and are now found to be of no further service. Accordingly advertisements will be issued inviting proposals for the purchase of these vessels. The vessels are as follows:

The Governor Russell, a ferryboat of 631 tons; the East Boston, another ferryboat, of 732 tons; the steamship Vulcan, 3,530 tons, which was used as a repair ship during the war; the Enquirer, a yacht, of 136 tons; the Scipio, a steamship collier, of 6,684 tons, and the Niagara, a 5,221-ton ship. The appraised value of each is: Russell, $35,000; East Boston, $30,000; Vulcan, $100,000; Enquirer, $20,000; Scipio, $25,000, and Niagara, $60,000. Bids will be opened in the office of the Secretary of the Navy July 19 next.

Promoted to Lieutenancy of Marines.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Thomas F. Lyons of North Carolina was to-day appointed a First Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps. He was formerly an enlisted man in that corps, was promoted to the grade of Sergeant, and was the only non-commissioned officer found qualified for a commission. The appointment of a non-commissioned officer to the grade of First Lieutenant is almost without precedent in the history of the Marine Corps.

A LIBRARY FOR SAILORS.

Presented by O. P. Dorman—It Will Be Established at Puerto Rico.

O. P. Dorman, President of the Gilbert Manufacturing Company of this city, has presented to the Navy Department a handsome library. It consists of 2,326 carefully selected volumes. Mr. Dorman and Secretary Long have been corresponding for some time regarding the best place to establish it. They have finally decided to locate the library at the naval station at San Juan, Puerto Rico, and the books have been shipped there.

When the war with Spain began Mr. Dorman made an offer to the President of certain revenues received within the six months following the outset of the war. It was then the plan of the President and the donor of the money to use it for hospital work. After the six months had elapsed, however, the war was over, and it was decided to devote the money to other purposes. It amounted to $1,369.03.

Mr. Dorman suggested a library for sailors, and President McKinley referred the matter to the Navy Department. Mr. Dorman and Secretary Long selected the books. They consist of a number of sets of standard works, including those of Dickens, Scott, Thackeray, Victor Hugo, Bulwer, Carleton, Lever, and others; the works of the foremost poets, the most popular works of fiction, and a number of volumes on science, religion, art, music, and the drama. The library has been named by Secretary Long the Dorman Library.

Mr. Dorman received Monday last the following letter from the department acknowledging the gift:

Navy Department,
Washington, June 10, 1899.

Sir: I am advised that the library, consisting of 2,326 volumes, presented by you to the Navy Department for use at the naval station, San Juan, Puerto Rico, is very complete and well suited for the purpose for which it is intended. I am sure it will be a source of much pleasure and profit to the officers and men assigned to that station for duty.

The department extends to you its thanks for this valuable gift. It will be called the Dorman Library, in recognition of your generosity and thoughtful attention for the welfare of the officers and men of the navy. Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

CUBAN FIRES AT TWO OFFICERS.

They Think, However, It Was Done in the Spirit of a Joke.

HAVANA, June 14.—Col. Black, Major Kane, Gen. Lee's Chief Surgeon, and Capt. Stafford of the Seventh Cavalry went to Playa de Marianao, about six miles from Havana, yesterday. Major Kane and Capt. Stafford, who were riding in an ambulance, left Col. Black and drove on along a lonely road, protected on each side by heavy underbrush. Suddenly they heard the report of a gun, and a bullet whistled close to them. Quickly alighting from the vehicle, they saw a Cuban kneeling in the roadway about a hundred yards off.

Aiming his rifle at them, apparently, he fired again, the bullet passing over their heads. The officers were unarmed, but they swore roundly at the Cuban, who disappeared into the brush. The general belief is that the affair was not serious, and the officers themselves treat it as a joke. They say that otherwise it would have been impossible to miss them at such a short range. They add, however, that if they had been armed themselves there would probably have been a Cuban funeral.

Robbed on Fall River Steamer.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 14.—Mrs. Mary Howe and Miss Edith, wife and daughter of Dr. Herbert M. Howe of Philadelphia, who reached here to-day by the steamer Puritan, en route to their Summer home at Bristol, reported that their stateroom had been robbed of $500 worth of diamonds. Edward Levy, a steerage passenger, was detained and searched, and about half of the missing property was found on him. Levy was turned over to the local authorities.

Indians Pardoned by the President.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—President McKinley has granted a pardon to John Washington and Simmons Wolf, two Seminole Indians convicted of a heinous offense in Kansas in 1886, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

STATISTICS OF RAINFALL

Weather Bureau Reports Some Sections Have Not Suffered.

CORN AND WHEAT REGION SAFE

New England and Gulf States Show a Shortage of Twenty-five Per Cent. Below the Average.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Department of Agriculture has issued through the Weather Bureau a report dated June 13, which gives observations of weather conditions for a period beginning March 1 and ending June 12. The data are summarized as follows:

"Very heavy rains have fallen in Central and Northern Texas, in the Lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys, over portions of the Upper Mississippi and Red River of the North Valleys, over portions of the Carolinas, and on the Central Gulf coast, amounts ranging from 1 to 7 inches being reported. Less than the usual amount of rain fell in New England, over the greater part of the Lake region, in Florida, Southern Georgia, portions of Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Northern Louisiana, and Eastern Texas. There was also less than the usual rainfall in Eastern Iowa and over the northern portions of Illinois and Indiana.

"The seasonal rainfall from March 1 to date (104 days) is much below the average in the Gulf States, New England, over portions of the lower lake region and Lower Ohio Valley, in Nebraska, Colorado, Northern New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California, the deficiency in these districts generally amounting to 25 per cent. of the seasonal average, and exceeding 50 per cent. over a considerable area in the Gulf States, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. The seasonal rainfall is largely in excess of the average from Eastern Montana and Wyoming to the upper lake region, over portions of Southern Virginia, and the eastern portions of Kentucky and Tennessee, and from the Upper Rio Grande Valley to Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri. The seasonal precipitation was also excessive over the greater part of the Pacific Coast, particularly in Central and Northern California and Southern Oregon."

Examined a little closely, it will be seen that rain has been abundant in the great corn and wheat growing sections of the Middle West and Northwest. The only serious deficiency is reported from the Gulf States, New England, and in a few smaller sections.

In the Gulf States, that is in the Western half of Georgia and Florida, in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, the rainfall has been about 25 per cent. below the seasonal average. This section constitutes the greater part of what is called the "cotton belt." In other parts of the south that produce cotton, as Arkansas, Tennessee, and the Carolinas, the rainfall has been only a little less than usual. The deficiency of 25 per cent. is not, however, as bad as it looks. Cotton does not need a great amount of rain, and a shortage of one-fourth would not seriously damage the crop, unless it was due to a single long continued drought.

In regard to the rainfall of the past week, the report says:

"Rains of the past week have largely relieved drought in the Southern States, which still continues in Northern Louisiana, Eastern Texas, New England, and portions of New Jersey, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico. There has been too much rain in Kansas, over the southern portions of Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, and over portions of the upper lake region and Minnesota."

Relief from drought is reported from all the suffering sections of the country except portions of New England, and crops are said to be in good condition. Cotton is reported as in a promising stage, even in the Gulf States, where the drought was severest. The wheat and corn crops promise to be large and of good quality; and the department makes the following encouraging report on the hay crop:

Haying is in general progress in the States of the central valleys, the Middle Atlantic States, Oregon, and California. In the two last named States a large yield of excellent quality is being secured. A good crop is also promised in the States of the Ohio Valley, except in Kentucky and portions of Ohio. Only in portions of New England, Iowa, and in some of the Middle Atlantic States (which are not heavy producers of hay) is there report of any shortage.

In the vicinity of New York the deficiency in rainfall since March 1 is only 2½ inches, or 9½ inches have fallen instead of 11½, the normal amount. This is practically true of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, except in the lake region of New York, where there is an excess of an inch and a half.

The report contains the first telegraphic summary of weather and crop reports from Cuba. It is as follows:

"Havana—Rains in tobacco district local, and general rains are needed to enable manipulation of crop in localities; rains have been sufficient to enable the tobacco to be taken from hoppoles and placed in layers, quality of crop generally superior; general rains badly needed by cane growers to enable the large tracts of land prepared for cane to be put in, also by growing crop; stubble cane fairly vigorous, but Spring plantings reported tardy in sprouting in localities on account of lack of moisture at and after planting; other crops in fair condition but suffering much for general rains."

HONOR TO STARS AND STRIPES.

Philadelphians Celebrate the Natal Day of the Nation's Emblem.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The anniversary of the adoption of the American flag was observed here, the birthplace of the National emblem, with appropriate ceremonies.

In all the public schools exercises were held with "flag drills," patriotic songs, and talks by Principals and others, illustrating the purpose of the observance of Flag Day. Hundreds of school children visited the home of Betsy Ross, in Arch Street, where the first flag was made. Inscribed upon the centre of the building were the words, "My Birthday." Flags floated from all public buildings, nearly every business house, and many residences throughout the city.

The Directors of the Betsy Ross Memorial Association met in the flag house and reported that $10,000 was in hand toward the purchase of the house, and predicted that in another year the property will be owned by the Nation.

American Flag Association Meets.

The annual meeting of the American Flag Association, composed of committees appointed by various patriotic organizations throughout the country with the object of protecting the flag from desecration, was held in the Governor's Room at the City Hall yesterday, the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes. Nine States, including New York, now have laws forbidding the desecration of the flag. Col. R. E. Prime was re-elected President, and Gen. Miles, Admiral Schley, Gov. Roosevelt, Gens. F. D. Grant, O. O. Howard, and J. C. Breckinridge and Admiral Gherardi were among the Vice Presidents chosen.

Boy Is Accidentally Shot.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 14.—William, the eighteen-year-old son of Frederick Selpien of West Henrietta, was accidentally shot and killed yesterday afternoon while driving a cultivator on his father's farm. The boy had a shotgun with which to shoot hawks. The gun went off in some manner, and the charge struck him in the side, death resulting almost instantly.

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Londonderry Lithia Water

is a *natural* spring water.
For table use it has no equal. Sold everywhere.
Both still and sparkling.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Muslin Underwear Sale.

The Muslin Underwear Sale grows. It is now in the flush of its fourth week, and interest is as intense as ever. The qualities are good, the prices are low. No wonder it grows!

Men's and Boys' Clothing.

IN ANNEX.

Our Clothing advertising is full of kernel. Substantial argument, coupled with attractive figures, convey the salient points. The bargains we announce exemplify the aggressive Macy way. First of all, the markets are ransacked for good Clothing, that the vicissitude of trade permits us to secure at less than their normal prices. These advantages are shared with you. Every fortunate turn we make profits you. The business wouldn't grow so rapidly and powerfully if our methods were less than perfect. Based on the assumption that you are alert to money-saving chances, we safely prophesy an active and immediate response to the following:

Men's Suits, made of blue serge, guaranteed pure worsted and fast color, sewed with silk, seams will not rip, lined with good quality Italian cloth, excellently finished, and the fitting is without fault 6.49

Men's Suits, made of very fine blue serge, workmanship and trimmings that distinguish careful custom productions. These suits are stylish and will give the most satisfactory service 12.49

Men's Coats and Vests, single and double breasted effects, made of striped and herringbone flannel. Exactly what you want for negligee wear . . 8.74

Men's Serge Coats, skeleton styles, that let the breeze through . 2.69

Men's Alpaca Coats, well made and fast colors, from $1.24 to . 3.74

Men's White Duck Trousers, good quality and shapely, at only . . . 94c

Men's Suits, made of checked crash, with clear pearl buttons, nicely finished and strongly made—very great value

At $2.19.

Youths' Double-Breasted Suits, made of all wool, fast dyed blue serge, broad silk facings, sizes 15 to 19 years 6.24

Boys' Two-piece Suits, made of dependable blue serge, finished with broad silk facings, sizes 7 to 15 years 2.98

Boys' Washable Suits, fast colors, neatly and tastefully trimmed, large variety of styles to choose from, 46c. up to 1.98

Men's Bathing Suits.

Men's two-piece Bathing Suits, made of navy blue cotton . . 64c

Men's two-piece Bathing Suits, made of all wool materials . . 1.41

Finer qualities, at prices correspondingly low, ranging up to $6.41 per suit.

Custom Tailoring Department.

Men's Sack Suits; single or double breasted, made of fine black or blue serge, lined with brilliantine or mohair serge 14.99

Men's Sack Suits, single or double breasted, made of best black or blue serge, lined throughout with pure dyed silk; our price . 19.98

Men's Summer Shirts.

The record last season was a destructive one. All former achievements were surpassed. This season we are doing better than ever. The quantities sold are larger; the qualities are finer, and the prices are lower. The foregoing is literally true. Many of you know it by personal experience. We're ready to present additional proof. For instance:

Men's and Boys' Negligee Shirts, made of good Cheviot and Madras cloth, attached three-ply collar and cuffs, or with white laundered neckband, full felled seams throughout, faced sleeves, variety of attractive designs 39c

Men's Negligee Shirts, made of very fine Cheviot, attached three-ply collar and cuffs, excellently made and finished throughout, large selection of neat patterns 59c

Men's Negligee Shirts, made of fine Madras cloth, laundered neckband, detached collars and cuffs; also with white bodies and heavy corded silk fronts, in bayadere stripes 89c

Men's Laundered Dress Shirts, made of madras cloth, two pairs detached cuffs, the product of our own work rooms, and equal in fit and finish to shirts made to order 1.19

Men's Night Shirts, made of Homestead muslin, cut extra full in body, 52 inches long, full felled seams, neatly trimmed with imported woven braid . 39c

Men's Pajamas, made of fine Madras cloth, choice assortment of designs in checks and stripes, well made throughout 79c

Finer qualities at prices correspondingly low.

Women's Suits and Skirts.

Selling is continuous. A goodly impulse prevails. The tone and spirit of trade intensify each day. The cause of such desirable conditions is evident. We are selling stylish Suits and Skirts for less money than you can buy them elsewhere. We'd be doing less than our duty, falling short of our promise and violating the Macy traditions if any other condition existed. You are following and appreciating our doings. Thanks.

Women's Dresses, made of dotted, striped and figured organdie, in black-and-white or navy-and-white; circular flounce skirt trimmed with two rows of lace inserting; waist trimmed with rows of lace inserting and gathered ruffles, over white and colored lawns 6.49

Women's Dresses, made of figured dimities, cadet and navy blue, skirt trimmed with lace-edged self-ruffles; sleeve tops, back and front yokes made of fine, white, tucked lawn, finished with lace edge yokes 7.48

Women's Dresses, made of figured dimities, including the newest foreign designs trimmed with lace-edged ruffles; yoke of white tucked lawn and rows of lace inserting. Black and navy polka-dotted dimities, skirt trimmed with lace-edged ruffles, white lawn collar and vest, and large dimity

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

A DEFENSELESS COUNTRY.

We keep hearing the announcement from Washington that the Administration hopes and expects to carry on the war in the Philippines without calling out the volunteers authorized as an emergency force in the Army bill passed at the close of the last session. This is of course very much to be hoped. But meanwhile the country is almost absolutely without defense. The regular army authorized by Congress may be able to take care of the war in the Philippines. But that can only be by stripping the country of all its troops. It is now announced, so great is the exigency in the Far East, that the regiments of colored troops, whom it was deemed inexpedient, on political grounds, to employ there, are nevertheless under orders to go. It is announced also that so great is the pressure for reinforcements in the Philippines, with the necessity of garrisons in Cuba and Puerto Rico, already reduced to a minimum, that only one regiment of infantry is available throughout the United States.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the gravity of the situation thus indicated. The regular army has been kept down by hostile legislation to what it is quite safe to assume to be the absolute minimum of the force necessary for a National police on the one hand, and, on the other, for the nucleus of the body needed, in time of war, for the National defense. Twenty-five thousand troops in the United States is the least number with which, in the prejudiced judgment of the politicians of Congress themselves, it would be prudent to go on in a time of profound peace. And now this minimum of an army is not merely reduced, but abolished. We have nothing to rely upon, for the preservation of order or for the "first line" of the National defense, excepting the militia of the States, of which the service is confined to the respective States, which is organized and effective in only a few States, and these not the States in which public order is likely to be most seriously threatened and the services of a National police most likely to be needed. As for the National defense, we are absolutely helpless in the face of such dangers as may arise at any time and as are not less likely to arise because we are evidently unprepared to meet them.

This is more than serious; it is not too much to call it an appalling situation. It has been created by the failure of Congress to make provision for a condition which Congress had itself brought about. From the moment when Congress ratified the treaty which gave us the custody of Cuba and the possession of Puerto Rico and the Philippines, it became its duty to make provision for the discharge of the responsibilities which it had undertaken. Even for those who had opposed the acquisitions, it would have been the part of a partisan not easily to be distinguished from a traitor to attempt, by refusing the Government the necessary means, to prevent it through starvation from carrying out what had become no longer a party but a National policy. The substantial increase of the army was a necessary corollary of the treaty with Spain.

Fortunately, it is possible to fix the responsibility for the failure of Congress to do its plain duty much more specifically than can commonly be done. The blatherskites in the House who had talked such dismal and demagogic rubbish last year about the superiority of volunteers over regulars for the purpose of fighting a foreign war, and who had tranquilly overruled all the military authorities of the world about the proper organization of modern armies, had been shamed into silence by the march of events, by the facts of the war with Spain, and the House had passed a measure that would have placed the country entirely at its ease in the presence of such a state of things as fills every thinking American with grave apprehension to-day. And even in the Senate the defeat of an adequate and feasible army bill was the work of one marplot and malefactor. It was GORMAN of Maryland who crowned a career of public mischief by the most mischievous, as it may turn out to be, of all his misdeeds. Whoever is in any doubt about the responsibility for the condition which now confronts us may be recommended to read over again Mr. HULL'S article, in the April number of The North American Review, upon the manner in which his bill for the reorganization of the army was mutilated in the last hours of the session.

But the question what is to be done is not answered even by the most just reproaches for what has been done. The total authorized strength of the army is not great enough for the work it has to do. Evidently the revolt in the Philippines is more formidable than anybody expected. Evidently if every man authorized by law to be enlisted in the army had joined it, we should still have the very minimum of our needs for foreign service alone. It is not the President's fault that Congress did not authorize him to increase the army by the readiest and most efficient means, but forced him to take the means already and recently hopelessly discredited. It is the volunteers who have done bravely and well, because they had time to be made into soldiers before they were called upon to fight, who are now insisting upon their right to go home and whose places it is necessary to supply. That is their right. The work in the Philippines is not work for amateurs. But Congress has left the President no choice. He must strip this country of the troops necessary for its ordinary purposes in order to fight its battles abroad. If that number is insufficient, then, as the law stands, as soon as the authorized strength of the army is reached, he must reinforce it with a new lot of amateurs, under new officers, who have all their business to learn together, and whom it will take many months to learn it, instead of enlisting the recruits whose places are waiting for them in the existing organization, under trained officers and alongside of veteran comrades, and who can become soldiers at the least cost and delay. If the President should deem that the emergency demands new legislation, that the United States may not be left without defense for the sake of supplying a force at most barely sufficient for the Philippines, it is to be hoped that he may not hesitate to ask for it. The people will not put the responsibility upon him, but upon the public enemies to whom it belongs.

THE FIGHT AND FLIGHT OF THE FINNS.

Two movements are going on in the Grand Duchy of Finland, animated by the same spirit and both aroused by the cruel and senseless policy of Russification which the Czar's Government is pressing to its conclusion.

One is a movement of orderly, Constitutional, but firm resistance. The Finnish Diet is composed of four estates—the nobles, clergy, burghers, and peasants. Under the Constitution the decrees of the Czar as Grand Duke have force only when accepted by the Diet. The Diet, by common action, has declared its willingness to accept the recent decrees only conditionally and in part. It is ready to accept an increase in the Finnish Army, and service by the army in case of need, under definite conditions, outside the duchy in defense of the Russian Empire, but it is not ready to accept Russian officers for the Finnish regiments, or unconditional incorporation with the imperial forces. And it insists on the observance of the ancient compact of the Constitution, and the maintenance of the legislative rights therein recognized.

There is almost no hope that the will of the Diet, reasonable as it is in substance and in form, will be respected. Gen. BOBRIKOFF, who has been appointed Governor General of Finland, is a typical Russian of the obstinate military caste. He has already been employed in reducing to order various sections of the empire in which the people have shown an uneasy disposition to claim rights of action or thought—as the Dissenters and Lutherans of the Baltic provinces. He has a heavy hand, and when the time comes Finland will be crushed, for anything like armed resistance is not to be thought of, and the time will surely come unless the Czar himself should see the gross folly, the reckless wickedness of the policy pursued in his name.

Meanwhile, the second movement to which we refer is going on in anticipation of the failure of the first. It is a movement of systematic emigration. Every steamer that sails carries a heavy load of Finns, seeking homes in foreign lands, chiefly on this side of the Atlantic in the United States and Canada, in which latter country special provision is being made for them. They are an excellent class, mostly young, hardy, trained to labor and independence, and all of them fairly or more than fairly educated, and with ample means to make a start. Certainly their fate is not a cheerful one. Banishment, even voluntary and with security of a reasonably prosperous future, is dreary. But far worse is the fate of the Russian peasantry under the system from which the Finns are fleeing. Throughout the vast valley of the Volga, for more than a thousand miles from its mouth in the Caspian, in a region of naturally fertile soil, the peasantry are perishing by thousands from hunger or diseases due to scant nourishment. The contrast is striking and poignant.

HAS PROTECTION ANY FRIENDS?

If President MCKINLEY still feels any interest in McKinleyism we advise him to call his and its friends together and take counsel how it may be preserved from impending destruction. Frankly, the doctrine of protection cannot survive the kicking and thumping it is getting from its most stalwart supporters and greatest beneficiaries. It is too late to save it. The practice and application of it may be kept up a few years longer, but not without sagacious management. It was shocking to hear Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, speak blasphemously of the tariff. When Mr. HAVEMEYER, the head of the Sugar Trust, denounces it as the mother of all trusts, men gasp in amazement. After such an utterance from such a source the merest tyro of a forecaster would confidently predict very unsettled political weather.

As an exhibition of pure brazenness the remarks of Mr. GORMAN about the great combinations of capital that purchase protection from Congress was unsurpassed up to that time. Things move with great speed in this live country, insomuch that Mr. GORMAN'S distinction has already departed from him, and the laurels that designate the cheekiest man in America now adorn the brows of another.

But confession is good for the soul of Mr. HAVEMEYER, and this kind of confession is exceedingly good for this country. We smile as we read Mr. HAVEMEYER'S plaint about the insufficiency of the present tariff protection of sugar, and must express our wonder that he permitted his Senators to make a mistake of such magnitude and so injurious to his interests. Without intending to be in the least offensive we must remind him, however, that nobody will put the slightest confidence in his presentation of what he says are the facts about the sugar schedules and the effect of the duty upon his business. Even the tariff actuaries and experts differed widely about those schedules. The one thing the public definitely knows about them is that they are full of guile and made up to conceal their real purpose and effect. But when Mr. HAVEMEYER declares that "the mother of all trusts is the customs tariff bill" he says what cannot be unsaid and what will plague the party of protection to the day of its death and burial.

Harder to suppress, to forget, or to explain even than his declaration about the trusts is Mr. HAVEMEYER'S general statement about the needs of our infant industries:

> There probably is not an industry that requires a protection of more than 10 per cent. ad valorem, and it is to obtain what is provided over such percentage in the tariff that leads to the formation of what are commonly spoken of as "trusts."

It is simply impossible, Mr. MCKINLEY, to keep the protection flag at the masthead of the Republican ship when your most favored passengers are urging the crew to mutiny by such talk as that. Think what your situation will be when the great captains of industry who all these years have been accustomed to fill your campaign chests in exchange for tariff schedules to order shall begin to hobnob with the other fellow and put up money for his campaigns!

MR. ROOT'S EULOGY OF ARTHUR.

Happy is that statesman whose posthumous fame is committed to a eulogist of such taste, tact, and candor as Mr. ELIHU ROOT exhibited in his address at the unveiling of the statue of CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR. It seems to us that it was a model of ceremonial oratory for an American occasion and before an American audience.

There was no nonsense in it, no phrase-making, no flights of inappropriate fancy. It was a straightforward and simple yet sensible and really eloquent exposition of ARTHUR'S character, virtues, and career. In the audience that heard it there must have been many persons to whom the name of ARTHUR was unfamiliar and his life history altogether unknown. Such persons of the younger generation must have learned from the utterances of the speaker that it was a remarkable career even for this Republic where Fortune is made to carry many humble lads to high places. It is fitting that this "simple and true American gentleman" who became President of the United States should be honored by a commemorative statue in the city of his home. It seems strange and out of the common only to those old New Yorkers who look upon this statue and recall the new remote days when the man whose memory it honors was the Republican leader in city politics, using as his instruments men of a type wholly unlike his own, who were known as "the Boys," and who under his training and guidance acquired a skill in political management that gave them employment and kept them in the outer eddies of politics in this Democratic city long after their master had been summoned to nobler tasks.

As the memory of the late sixties and of the seventies fades away and the years in which ARTHUR was in the White House come to mind, the enduring bronze in Madison Square appears as a seemly and well justified memorial. ARTHUR deserved no less from his friends and his city. The dispassionate pen of history long ago wrote his name in the list of the wise and worthy Presidents. It would be a most ungracious and perfectly useless task to attempt to picture forth what might have been the course of the Garfield Administration had the page not been suddenly turned by the hand of an assassin. But we know that in some matters of moment ARTHUR reversed the policy of his predecessor, or of his predecessor's Ministers, with notable advantage from the point of view of our National self-respect and our good repute. The wisdom, the sobriety of judgment, and the unfailing good sense which ARTHUR exhibited in that great office were as much remarked upon by the Nation at large as the personal dignity with which he bore himself was remarked upon by some of his old familiars in city politics upon their occasional visits to Washington.

Mr. ROOT has pictured to us with a sure hand the situation in which ARTHUR found himself as he entered the White House after the death of GARFIELD:

> Surely no more lonely and pathetic figure was ever seen assuming the powers of Government. He had no people behind him, for GARFIELD, not he, was the people's choice; he had no party behind him, for the dominant faction of his party hated his name, were enraged by his advancement, and distrusted his motives. He had not even his own faction behind him, for he already knew that the just discharge of his duties would not accord with the ardent desires of their partisanship and that disappointment and estrangement lay before him there.
>
> He was alone. He was bowed down by the weight of fearful responsibility and crushed to the earth by the feeling, exaggerated but not unfounded, that he took up his heavy burden surrounded by dislike, suspicion, distrust, and condemnation as an enemy of the martyred GARFIELD and the beneficiary of his murder. Deep and settled melancholy possessed him; almost despair overwhelmed him. He went to power walking through the valley of the shadow of death, and ascended the steps of a throne as one who is accused goes to his trial.

The revelation to the people of America "that our ever fortunate Republic had again found the man for the hour" was not long delayed. Nor was it a grudging and unconvincing revelation. The whole country became the admirer of the President ARTHUR and gave him its confidence. It is impossible to imagine a Half Breed of 1881 rising now to protest that the statue to CHESTER A. ARTHUR is undeserved.

CHRISTIANI'S ASSAULT.

It is quite true that any marked leniency toward the assailant of President LOUBET would have been a public scandal. But there has not been any danger that such leniency would be shown. In the case of a breach of the peace, French justice is always very severe and does not admit any extenuating circumstances, not even in cases where an English or American Magistrate would find them. The editor of an English guidebook to France points out this fact in a preface to the same, and goes to the length of solemnly warning his countrymen against yielding to the temptation of "licking" Frenchmen, which they will find continually assailing them. The very first duty of Governments, according to the French notion, is to preserve order, and the very first duty of courts to punish violations of it. There is no country in the world where such an offense as that of Baron DE CHRISTIANI would be surer of condign punishment.

Of course the offense was very much aggravated by being committed upon the chief representative of public order. There were no extenuating circumstances. The assailant is one of a small and negligible body of weak-minded Parisians who think it "swell" to denounce the republic, and to pretend to be conspiring for the restoration of the monarchy. So long as they confine themselves to talking they can do no harm and merely excite the amused contempt of serious-minded people. But making a personal assault upon the Chief Magistrate is a more serious matter, and a matter even more seriously regarded in France than it would be here, seriously as all Americans would look upon it. It is possible that the immunity of DEROULEDE had the effect of "encouraging the others," CHRISTIANI being one of the others. But there is no apparent reason why any Frenchman should have expressed surprise at the severity of his punishment. Indeed, the clemency of it is a much juster occasion for surprise. The maximum penalty is five years, and a more fitting occasion for the infliction of the maximum penalty can never arise. Four years is milder than this combination of freak and blackguard had any right to expect. When he comes out of jail in 1903 it may be expected that he will have learned how to behave himself, a useful art which he has evidently not yet acquired.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Here is a most surprising find from the columns of The Springfield Republican—a soldier letter breathing the highest of unquestioning patriotism and the most clear-sighted appreciation of the nobility as well as of the horror of war. Not only does The Republican print the letter, but it calls it "graphic writing, fit to be called literature." The author is an unnamed member of Battery A, Utah Light Artillery, and he tells a friend in the East that "it was not mere soldiery out here; it was incarnate Americanism." He calls his companions "those who on the Manila roads and in the Luzon rice fields fought a desperate fight, asking no whys or wherefores; who shook out the old flag further from home than it had ever been before, performing a thankless duty, knowing full well the reward—

> "'The blame of those ye better;
> The hate of those ye guard,'"

and he denies that they were picked heroes, nobler and braver than the average American. "They were," he declares, "common, every-day sort of boys, with no peculiar virtue over others. It was simply theirs to have a privilege and opportunity that other men, at home, often by force of circumstances, had missed or been denied." Here is the passage by which, perhaps, the use of the word "literature" was suggested: "Death was among them [the artillerymen] from the start. A man calmly hands a shrapnel to the gunner and on the instant falls face forward; he is rolled over, a pallor is on the face, a blood blotch on the forehead—dead, so quickly does the call come to some. A man staggers from the piece, and clutches at his breast. 'Are you hit, John?' 'Only a flesh wound,' he answers, and dies after a whole day of pain—so do some men suffer. A cannoneer steps aside, unbuttons his shirt, sees where a Mauser has made a red furrow across the chest, laughs, and returns to his post—so close do some men come and escape. I have seen many make the last sacrifice, and sometimes, looking down into a familiar face, have for the moment felt that glory was a hideous thing, and yet it is a great privilege to have seen men die so. The memory of it will make one stronger and better." And all this, printed and praised by the paper that has been at infinite pains to picture all war as crime and to describe most soldiers as murderers and thieves!

—Not everybody, we learn with sincere pleasure, treats with brutal ridicule those aspiring mortals who seek to remedy the carelessness of their ancestors by inventing, or causing to be invented, the armorial bearings that make such pretty ornaments for stationery and coaches. There is in Rome a church named for St. LORENZO FUORI. Its eastern chapel—in which PIO NONO was interred—is to be decorated with beautiful mosaics, and whoever gives $200 or more toward the expense of the work will have his or her coat of arms immortalized on the wall. A circular issued by the church authorities says: "A difficulty may arise from the fact that American families do not use any armorial bearings." How much more considerate is that "use" than "have" would have been! Also, how reassuring is the following—and how eminently sensible as well: "Armorial bearings are only an emblem, a mark, which a private family create for themselves, and which becomes their own emblem, as their family name is their own name, and they may use their armorial bearings in the same way, let us say, as a commercial firm use their trade mark which is their own exclusive mark, as the firm is their own exclusive firm. In the same way as the seal of a company, of a corporation, of a public officer, is respectively and exclusively the seal thereof." It is a mistake, the circular declares, to suppose that coats of arms are the exclusive property of the nobility and their descendants. People of title, to be sure, do have coats of arms, but that is only because they chose to do so and then persuaded somebody to record the selected device. Anybody can do the same thing to-day, and the Executive Committee by whom this appeal is issued have removed all difficulties—the $200 contribution being presupposed—by ordering their Heraldry Department to supply armorial bearings for American families that are as yet unprovided. It troubles us a little that this offer is addressed so directly to "American families." That is a small matter, however. A good coat of arms, solemnly authenticated in mosaic on the wall of a church in ancient Rome, is well worth $200 if it's worth a cent.

—That tornadoes of terrible violence are now frequent in the prairie region of the Middle West is a fact made lamentably evident by dispatches coming daily from that part of the country. The other fact, that reports of such storms reached us but rarely a few years ago and were next to unheard of within the memory of men by no means old, might easily be taken, and probably is taken, by a good many people as indicating that climatic conditions are undergoing an unfortunate change the result of which is a marked increase in the number, or at least in the force, of these little cyclones. There is probably no basis for this theory, and every reason to believe that the winds blow across the grassy plains now much as they always have done. When those plains were empty, except for a few thousand Indians and a few hundred white hunters, the doings of tornadoes naturally went unrecorded, and the havoc they worked was of no particular consequence. The vast majority of them formed, ran their brief course, and were dissipated without encountering human habitations or even human beings. At present there is hardly a ten-mile square in the whole West that does not contain its little village, or at least a group of farm buildings, and only in comparatively rare cases can a tornado follow a course where it will do no serious harm. Of course the fertile lands where this danger exists will not be abandoned because of it, and sooner or later some effective means of protection for life, if not for property, will be devised and used. Sudden as is the tornado's formation and rapid as is its motion, both are governed by laws already more or less well understood, and wholly within the domain of scientific investigation. Were a sufficient number of trained meteorologists to take up the subject, the result of their labors almost certainly would be the establishment of a system of warnings sufficiently timely to permit everybody imperiled by any particular tornado to gain an underground refuge constructed on plans like or better than those now in use. Whether it will ever be practicable to construct buildings of such strength and form as to withstand the pressure of a tornado is a more than dubious question, but even that is not beyond the range of possibility.

—In navy circles it has been realized from the very first that the often-repeated story about orders given by Admiral SCHLEY to the Navigating Officer of the Brooklyn for making the famous "loop" was too wildly improbable to receive serious consideration, but, for the sake of landsmen, it may be useful to emphasize a point to which reference was made yesterday in one of our Washington dispatches. "If he [SCHLEY] had intended to have the Brooklyn sail a certain course," declared that dispatch, "he would have directed the Captain to order that course, and the navigator would have received his orders from the Captain." The rules and customs of the navy render any other procedure practically impossible. Though on board the Brooklyn, Admiral SCHLEY bore exactly the same relation to her as to the other ships in the fleet—a relation that directly touched only her Captain. A Navigating Officer takes orders from the Executive Officer, the latter from the Captain. For Admiral SCHLEY to have addressed his "Hard aport!" to Lieut. Commander HODGSON would have been to take the ship out of Capt. COOK'S hands—an act of the gravest moment, and conceivable only as the result of conditions which certainly did not exist on the Brooklyn. The Captain of that vessel was close at hand, ready and competent for duty, and performing it. A word to him from Admiral SCHLEY would have secured instant obedience, and, passed on by him in the regular, the inevitable, way would have reached the navigator within a few seconds of as soon as it could if transmitted as the myth-mongers have asserted. On the other hand, the ignoring of the Captain would have been either a cruel insult or an explicit deposition from command. Subsequent official action of a kind that could not fail to attract the attention of the whole country would have followed the one or the other. But Capt. COOK has demanded no redress and he has not been court-martialed. Therefore he was not wronged or ignored, and therefore, as Lieut. Commander HODGSON'S signed statement puts it, "the colloquy alleged to have taken place never occurred."

—People who intend to spend their vacations in New England should decide before they start whether they will be "Summer boarders" or "paying guests." It seems that if one goes to an ordinary, unpretentious farmhouse, he or she will be a "Summer boarder," while a sojourn in the abodes of real gentility is possible only as a "paying guest." The difference is important in many ways. One may, indeed, get as good or better food and lodging as a "boarder" as the "guest" receives, and the price is likely to be appreciably less, but against these material advantages there must be balanced the loss of a recognized social status. To "board" is innocent, but slightly vulgar; to be a "guest," only incidentally remunerative, carries with it admission to the circle in which move the beings whose differentiation from the ordinary village folk the philosophic David Harum appreciated but could not define. We know that this classification of New England's aestival increment has been established, because The Boston Transcript says so, and we still have implicit confidence in The Transcript's infallibility—in matters of this kind. But we do wish that our once amiable and ever-loved contemporary had credited Mr. GISSING with the invention, or at least with the popularization, of the pretty term "paying guest." New England didn't create it; indeed, New England has been rather slow in adopting it, and, considering how numerous in New England are the people to whom Mr. GISSING'S story must have suggested a welcome solution of grievous problems, they and their especial organ ought cordially to admit the obligation.

GENERAL NOTES.

It is said that L. L. Mathews, an operator in the employ of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad, has worked 1,523 days without a break, and has received pay for every day of that time.

* * *

The schooner Humboldt, fifty-eight tons burden, hailing from Boston, is said to be the only vessel in the world exclusively devoted to the collection of sea shells for sale. Much of its work is undertaken for public and private schools. All the finishing and polishing is done aboard the vessel, much of it by machinery. Shells vary greatly in value. The paper nautilus is worth $25 at the wharf.

* * *

At last they have discovered in Kansas, (as they always do) the teacher who taught the first school Gen. Funston attended. She is said to be Mrs. C. A. Steele, now of Mulvane, and she is credited with saying that she never thought at that time that Funston would amount to much.

* * *

In the name of his shipmates John T. Clark of the cruiser Boston presented a cane to Senator William E. Mason in Chicago on Wednesday. His presentation speech was brief but adequate. "I just came up," he said, "to represent the boys in giving you a little piece of wood we got from a Spanish vessel."

* * *

Several members of the crew of a sugar-laden ship lately arrived at Philadelphia were afflicted with blindness in the moonlight and starlight of night when in the tropics, though they could see quite clearly as soon as the sun rose. They attributed it to fumes from the sugar, but their Captain was inclined rather to lay it to an excessive use of tobacco.

* * *

John K. Souther of Washington, a young man described as of "slight build, blue eyes, and waving flaxen hair," and an artist, has lately found it necessary to deny that he is the long-missing Charlie Ross of Philadelphia. He was adopted when very young by a family named Souther, living near Erie, Penn., and does not know who his parents were, but that he was not Charlie Ross was proved in his youth.

ATTACKS ON THE JUDICIARY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is, indeed, a gratification to find such a leader and molder of public opinion as THE NEW YORK TIMES bestowing censure upon the practice, now so common and fashionable, of abusing the bench of Judges and charging that the administration of justice in this city is corrupt and inefficient. For some years past our courts and Judges have been libeled and abused by every one in search of a little cheap notoriety, and it has been, of course, out of the power as well as beneath the dignity of the Judges themselves to take action on or notice such attacks.

Originally designed as a mere vote-catching expedient during a political campaign, the practice of attacking the courts by wholesale has survived election time and become a serious evil. A community which distrusts its courts and Judges and believes that justice is not impartially administered by them is, indeed, in a deplorable frame of mind, and great is the responsibility of those who create or foster such beliefs. It certainly is time that some action be taken on those charges when teachers in schools make them public to their pupils.

I think THE TIMES will be derelict in its duty to the public if it does not adopt energetic measures to stop the process of what it to-day well calls "undermining the public confidence in the judiciary." It might, for instance, ask the teacher in a law school what it names for some specific instances of "the ignorance and political favoritism" of the bench of which he told his class, and urge the association of the bar to discipline him for his failure or refusal to respond.

Surely, if he considers he spoke truly he has some facts behind his assertions. Let him tell what Judges are corrupt or incompetent, or exhibit "favoritism," and what he means by that word.

No more senseless ground of complaint against our Judges can be imagined than that based upon their appointment of referees. There must be referees. Courts cannot possibly do their work or do without them. That every one concedes. Judges hold themselves morally responsible for the capacity and character of the lawyers they appoint as referees, and within my experience and observation it is a very rare thing indeed for a Judge to appoint as referee a lawyer who is not well known to him. Though the compensation of a referee is small, yet the appointments are much sought for as being judicial certificates of personal character and professional rank, and, therefore, no doubt, Judges are constantly importuned by political leaders to give references to lawyers who belong to or work for "the party," and, no doubt, also, those importunities sometimes prevail. But I think that on examination it will be found that the appointments so made are few in comparison with the whole number, and that the referees who owe their appointment to such influences are as competent and do their work as intelligently as the rest. No Judge will risk discrediting himself by appointing a man of whose capacity he is not personally satisfied, let who will recommend him.

As many persons who abuse the courts will name "the referee system" when pressed for grounds or reasons, as if the utterance of those words constituted demonstration, I have thought it not amiss to say in advance that much more than that expression is required to convict the bench of ignorance, corruption, or "favoritism."

TENTH NEW JERSEY.

New York, June 13, 1899.

THE CONEY ISLAND PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So far most of the protest against the condition of Coney Island has been left to the ministers. It seems to me that a teacher may properly add a word. It is not so deplorable that the man goes to see Oriental dances and to drink unlimited beer as that the boy goes to learn about both. Yet one cannot forbid young boys admission to the discolored district—prohibition would be only an added incentive. And, most important of all, there remains the fact that in a seaboard city the one place to which the boy has a prescriptive right is the seashore.

If any idealism is to be roused in the man of the future—and if not, Heaven help us!—it must be roused by some nearness to nature, to the woods and fields, and, most of all, to the sea. There must be some place where the boy or girl may sit on the shore, watch the surf, and look out to the infinity of the sea line—some place where the total impression is of peace and rest and space. But where, in the wide whole of Greater New York, can one find such a place undisturbed by blatant vulgarity? "Barkers," Cuban idiots, beer halls, "museums"—all the moral scum of the city heaps the shore as its garbage heaps the beach.

It is true, of course, that human nature is not unwholesome; and Coney Island exhibits human nature. For the student of the human comedy it is not without a gross fascination. In it a modern Jonson might find material for a modern "Bartholomew's Fair"; but I do not advise young pupils to read "Bartholomew's Fair," and I do not advise them to visit Coney Island—in fact, of the two, Coney Island is the more obnoxious.

It is urged that the marine park might be put somewhere else; that since every city must have a little "hell of its own" somewhere, we had better leave the present inferno in possession. That would be well were there any other accessible place offering sea air, breakers, and an open horizon. But there is none. Rockaway is too remote; Gravesend Bay and Staten Island are too sheltered; Canarsie and Bergen Beach are mere inlets. There is only one possible solution, to do for Coney Island what Chicago has done for her lake front, what Massachusetts has done for Revere and Nantasket, what New York has already done with the Hudson shore. When that is done, then and only then can a teacher speak to his pupils of the sea without a guilty feeling that in so doing he is implying beer, wiener wurst, and Little Egypt.

Brooklyn, June 13, 1899. B.

THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Lloyd Garrison writes a very beautiful letter on American policy; but let us stop a moment for reflection. He speaks of the government of the Philippines being founded on principle and right. What is the government of the Philippines? Is it a republic or a separate and distinct nation? If so, why should Uncle Sam pay $20,000,000 to Spain for them; have we been duped to the tune of twenty millions?

History puts them down as a Spanish possession and under Spanish rule. If this be not so then they are a prey to National strife, and Uncle Sam is in the lead. They were subjects of a barbarous country, and I should think thy would be satisfied to be under the protection of a Government the most charitable and Christian in the galaxy of nations.

They could not be more independent than under the flag that is the truest type of civilization and the forecaster of human liberty and equal rights.

The Philippines belong to the United States by both right of conquest and purchase, and our Government has no alternative but to plant the flag on every part of the archipelago. We do not desire to spill a drop of Filipino blood, but we must establish control if it shall cost blood and treasure, and we must therefore exercise all the functions of war and seize on every foot of soil which belonged to the Spanish Government.

Suppose these islanders were permitted to have their own form of government and to come under the lash of Aguinaldo. What, would become of them? Why, they would become the prey of pirates and intriguing Governments.

Mr. Garrison speaks of their "lost liberty." When and where did they lose it and who has gained by the loss? These Filipinos have never yet been at liberty to choose their own rulers nor have they shown to the world that they are competent to govern themselves in any but a barbarous manner. Even Spain has been most wickedly governed in all her past history, and the result has been that she has lost more territory than all the other nations combined.

B. J. STURGES.

New York, June 13, 1899.

"FALSE LOGIC DISGUISED."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some doubtless well-meaning people have been bombarding me with the twaddlesome effusions—neither Christian nor scientific—of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy to my consequent distress. To-day in perusing the introduction to a new edition of Roget's "Thesaurus" I read the following sentences, the printing of which by you would somewhat relieve the mind of one of your sympathizers:

"False logic, disguised under specious phraseology, too often gains the assent of the unthinking multitude, disseminating far and wide the seeds of prejudice and error. Truisms pass current, and wear the semblance of profound wisdom, when dressed up in the tinsel garb of antithetical phrases, or set off by an imposing pomp of paradox. By a confused jargon of involved and mystical sentences the imagination is easily inveigled into a transcendental region of clouds, and the understanding beguiled into the belief that it is acquiring knowledge and approaching truth."

J. MONTAGUE.

New York, June 14, 1899.

The "Prevalence" of Crime.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. M. Parker Williams and those of his class really ought to be more careful in the use of language if they wish to convince, or convert, rather than repel and prejudice the general public, for it is not difficult to laugh at his "prevalence of murder, robbery, kidnapping, slugging, and vice of every grade in the great metropolis."

"Prevalence," as per Stormonth, means, "the most general reception or practice; predominance; the most general existence."

Also, they ought to be more considerate of the feelings of their elders, for fifty years ago prizefighting was a venial offense, and some of the most prominent and respectable men of that generation attended those "disgusting exhibitions." When Sayers and Heenan fought in England, the British Parliament took a recess so that its members could see the fight, and Lord Palmerston and numbers from the House looked on at what was considered the greatest proof of manhood of that generation. The London Times printed the following:

"No other countries except the United States—for Heenan was born in California—and England could produce two men capable of enduring without flinching for nearly two hours such terrific punishment."

Few of us want to attend prizefights, now that they are illegal, but we don't want our past life reprobated simply because Mr. M. Parker Williams and enlightened sentiment were not born until lately.

VETERAN.

Stapleton, S. I., June 14, 1899.

Short Name for Automobile.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding a shorter name for automobile wagons and cabs, many of us uptown residents have adopted for the big and little fellows the names of "Tom" and "Tommy," respectively. These names "come very easy" and are calculated to popularize these vehicles of the future.

K. HENRY.

New York, June 14, 1899.

Names for the Automobile.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest your articles on finding a suitable name for the horseless carriage. I do not for a moment presume to have solved the difficulty, but suggest these names: Electropede, motorcab, motorpede, autopede, and quadrupede.

SAMUEL PICKFORD.

New York, June 14, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Effected One Cure.

"What did Christian Science do for you?"

"It cured me of my distrust of doctors."—Syracuse Herald.

Chief Product.

Grimsby (in the country)—Is this a corn, a wheat, or a fruit district?

Inn Keeper—Naw, Sir; Summer boarders.—Philadelphia North American.

Two Views.

She—Just look at this magnificent sunset; it makes the most beautiful picture that one can possibly imagine.

He (an amateur photographer)—Oh, I don't know; all you get on the plate is a white spot.—Photographic Life.

Dauntless Courage.

"My daughter isn't afraid of anything on earth."

"How do you know that?"

"I've seen her wake her husband out of his afternoon nap to give him her dressmaker's bill."—Chicago Record.

The Only Czar Peace Knew.

Arrived at The Hague, Universal Peace, in the person of a beautiful maiden with stuffed doves in her hat, was introduced around by W. T. Stead, her manager.

First, of course, the imperial projector of the conference was presented.

"The Czar," said Mr. Stead, bowing.

"Charmed to meet you, Mr. Reed!" exclaimed Peace cordially. "You don't look a bit like your pictures!"—Detroit Journal.

THE OLD COWBOY'S YARN.

From The Colorado Springs Gazette.

Nearest death I ever come? Stranger, thet is hard t' say;
Fellers on th' range, ye know, meet it almost every day;
Can't tell what'll happen next, steers git notions now an' then,
An' they'll raise th' very deuce, an' turn 'round on ye, like men.

'Member onct, an' 'taint long back—holy snakes! I hed a scare!
Nearly was the end o' me, an' changed th' color o' my hair;
Wouldn't go through that agin, not fer all th' steers thet feed
On these ranges. Drink? Wall, yes; when that's mentioned I'm agreed.

What happened? Yes, I 'most forgot. Seems thet I wus all alone
Herdin' something like ten thousand critters, all full grown;
They wus long-horned Texas steers, wildest brutes ye ever see,
When th' fellers went t' town they left th' herd in care o' me.

Everything wus goin' well; hedn't hed no trouble till
One ol' devil got a notion he wus tired o' bein' still;
Suddenly he pawed th' earth, roared an' snorted like he'd seed
Something bad; away he went—an' that's what started th' stampede.

Then th' hull durn herd lit out, an' I knew they'd run me down,
An' I ain't ashamed t' own thet I wished I wus in town;
Wasn't but one thing t' do—git th' leader mighty quick,
So I give my hoss th' steel an' prepared to do th' trick.

Tearin' like th' wind they come, all ten thousand in a bunch;
(I could almost hear my bones c. ck between their feet, an' crunch;)
But I went right at 'em then, swung my rope an' give a yell,
When aroun' the tossin' horns o' that leader's head it fell.

Next I knew I hed him down, feet a-sprawlin' in th' air,
An' I turned my hoss, you bet, when I seed I hed him fair;
Wall, Sir, I jes' dragged th' brute 'most a mile before I quit,
An' but fer something thet occurred, I reckon I'd been goin' yit.

When I woke I seed a gun pokin' right between my eyes,
An' my wife wus poundin' me, raisin' thunder with her cries;
Stranger, I hed roped my wife in my dreams an' dragged her. See?
Clear across th' room—an' that wus near enough t' death fer me.

KIDNAPPER'S TRIAL BEGUN

Bella Anderson Pleads Guilty and Testifies Against Barrow.

THE CLARKES ALSO WITNESSES

Proceedings Come to a Stop for the Day Through the Breaking Down of the Nurse Girl.

The trial of George Beauregard Barrow, the leader of the kidnappers of Marion Clarke, was begun yesterday before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Arthur W. Clarke and Mrs. Clarke, the parents of the child, and Bella Anderson, alias Carrie Jones, the nurse girl, testified. The trial came to a stop through the breaking down of the Anderson woman and was adjourned until this morning. Before the selection of the jury was begun Bella Anderson entered a plea of guilty.

District Attorney Gardiner and his chief assistants were on hand, as was also Capt. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau. Vernon M. Davis and Abraham Levy appeared as counsel for Bella Anderson, and William F. Howe as counsel for Barrow. There were also present in court Irving Brown, who was counsel for the Barrows in Rockland County, a number of the Rockland County officials, and Mrs. McNally of Goshen, N. Y., foster-mother of Mrs. Barrow.

Barrow, his wife, and Bella Anderson walked into court at 10 o'clock. The Anderson woman stood against the bar during the brief formality of entering her plea of guilty, Mr. Levy of her counsel standing at her left and prompting her answers. She was remanded back to the Tombs at her lawyer's request, and as she turned away from the bar she raised her eyes, took a comprehensive look over the courtroom, and then fixed them on the floor of the aisle through which she was going.

Mrs. Barrow sat about 15 feet back from the bar, drawing her chair close to that of her husband, who sat at her right. The two leaned toward each other, with their heads almost together, and Barrow talked earnestly to his wife in subdued tones, fanning her with a large black paper fan. Several times she seemed to be weeping a little and carried her white handkerchief to her eyes. On these occasions Barrow paused in his talking and watched her earnestly while he fanned her.

When the first talesman was called, and before he was sworn, Mr. Howe made a legal challenge to the entire panel of jurors on the ground that it had not been properly drawn, and that the defendant's interests would be jeopardized if the jury to try Barrow was drawn from the panel. The challenge made by Mr. Howe was overruled. A number of talesmen surprised the Court by declaring that they had read practically nothing about the case.

At 3:30 o'clock the jury was completed. It is made up as follows: Cuthbert Scranton, real estate, 309 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, father of a family; James Walton, retired fireman, 447 Lenox Avenue; Edward H. Kolb, proprietor of a shooting gallery, 561 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; Frederick E. Brooks, married, author, 564 West One Hundred and Eighty-second Street; Benjamin Rosenthal, married, commission merchant, 694 Madison Avenue; Moses Josephs, married, manufacturer of underwear, 10 Jumel Terrace; Nahan Z. M. Boyajian, married, real estate dealer, 47 Liberty Street; Robert Buttlar, married, wholesale dealer in teas and coffee, 671 West End Avenue; Emil Frank, unmarried, cement dealer, 734 Lexington Avenue; William J. Connell, married, builder, 310 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; Isaac W. Carr, single, produce broker, 133 West Fourth Street, and John Williams, married, janitor, 13 William Street.

Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier made the opening address for the prosecution. He retraced the history of the case up to the time of the arrest of the prisoners substantially as it has been published in the newspapers, and told the jury that the charge of kidnapping, which he defined, code in hand, would be fully substantiated by the evidence.

The first witness called was Mr. Clarke. Lawyer Howe asked that while one witness was being examined all the other witnesses on both sides should be excluded. This was assented to by Justice Fursman. Mrs. Barrow was allowed to remain with her husband.

Mr. Clarke described how the baby was dressed at the time of her abduction and recovery, and identified the garments. He told how he had sought for the nurse girl and his baby in Central Park and had found the baby carriage. He then identified the letters sent to him after the kidnapping, after which Bella Anderson was sent for and also identified by him as the girl that had been in his employ under the name of Carrie Jones. Bella Anderson was taken out of court again at the request of Lawyer Howe.

Mr. Howe said he had no questions to ask the witness.

Mrs. Clarke was the next witness called. She identified the baby's clothing and the letters, and in answer to Mr. Le Barbier said that she did not authorize her servant or anybody else to take Marion out of the city. Mr. Howe again said he had no questions to ask when the witness was turned over to him.

Bella Anderson was then once more brought in and placed on the witness stand. She told her story in a weak voice that could be heard only by those very near to her, and was frequently admonished to "speak up." She did her best, but it was evident that she was on the verge of collapse, and that it required an effort on her part to speak at all. She was examined by Assistant District Attorney McCann.

She said her right name is Bella Anderson, and that she was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1877. She came to this country with her mother when nine years old, and lived in Short Hills, N. J., for six years. Then she moved to Summit, where she was employed for a time as a waitress. In 1898 she came to New York, and secured employment as a waitress at the Mills Hotel, where she first met Mrs. Barrow.

In August she left the Mills Hotel and went to Short Hills, N. J., and returned in January last and went to work at the Mills Hotel for the second time. She left there in the latter part of March and went to live with Mrs. Barrow. She was sick, and Mrs. Barrow took her home with her. She met Barrow there.

Barrow told her he had a scheme to make money by kidnapping a baby and then demanding ransom. He said he would get her a place as nurse girl, and he would wait for her with a cab and then take the child to be stolen to some other city. If they were caught he would take all the blame. Mrs. Barrow, she said, wrote the advertisement which secured for her the position with the Clarkes and suggested she take the name of Carrie Jones.

She then told how she and Mrs. Barrow had gone to the house of Mrs. Cosgriff, in Twenty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, where the room had been hired, and identified Mrs. Cosgriff, who was brought into court. She said that Mrs. Barrow wrote the letter to Mrs. Clarke telling about the kidnapping, and that they (the kidnappers) had been forced to take this step because one of them had a child dying for want of nourishment.

This letter was read to the jury. Mrs. Barrow smiled and conversed with her foster-mother during the reading, but Bella Anderson looked distressed and faint. District Attorney Gardiner noticed it, and said as Mr. Le Barbier was about to question her: "Wait a bit, give the girl a glass of water." Bella Anderson took one sip of the water, and then, laying down the glass, burst into a fit of weeping. It being then nearly 5 o'clock, Justice Fursman adjourned the trial.

"The Strollers" to Have a Merry Time

The big social and dramatic club called The Strollers will give an entertainment in the music hall of Weber and Fields tonight, to which admission will be by invitation only. It is called their "sixth roister," and will be followed by a reception at the clubhouse, 1,424 Broadway. There is an ominous hint in the announcement that there will be an automobile race from the clubhouse to Manhattan Beach at 5 o'clock Friday morning "for those surviving the wreck."

The entertainment, which will begin at 9 o'clock and end before midnight, will comprise an "olio" by amateurs and professionals, and a "musical satire" called "The Rightful Heir," dialogue and lyrics by Arthur Sturgess and Cheever Goodwin, music by Richard H. Warren and E. A. Bruguière, Jr.

The cast will include J. G. Lamb, Edward Fales Coward, Charles Lewis Safford, Leonidas M. Lawson, Jr., G. N. Hamlin, Mackenzie Gordon, F. Berkeley Smith, and Cheever Goodwin.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Although the morning was almost one of torrid heat and the welcome shower did not come until late in the afternoon, the town yesterday had put on much of its early Spring raiment. Fifth Avenue was crowded with carriages, and it was quite surprising to see how many people were in town. The wedding of Miss Dickey and Surrogate Varnum brought out a large contingent who were supposed to be in Newport or in the country. The gowns were brilliant in color. One of the most effective on the avenue was that of Mrs. James Hude Beekman, who wore white and pink, with a smart pink hat and a large pink parasol. Miss Sloane drove down to the ship with her sister, Mrs. Hammond. Mrs. H. McK. and Mrs. Arthur Twombly were in town, and Mrs. Carley Havemeyer, who looked very handsome in black, relieved by a little white.

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An engagement of much interest has just been announced. Miss Pauline Chapin, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Chapin, and Mr. Willie McKinley are the happy young folk, and the wedding will take place very shortly, as they intend to go immediately abroad on their honeymoon. Mr. McKinley is quite a well-known Wall Street broker.

***

Mrs. Clarence Mackay, after a short visit to Newport, returned to Westbury yesterday. She will sail in a few days for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. John Di Zerega have opened their house at Lawrence Park, where they will pass part of the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Willie Duer were at Lenox paying a round of visits. Mrs. Westervelt and Mr. Leonidas Westervelt, who went abroad a short time ago, will pass part of the Summer at Aix.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond sailed yesterday for Europe. They will be abroad for some months. Mr. and Mrs. Antonio De Navarro have arrived at Broadway, in England, where they will pass a greater part of the Summer. Mme. De Navarro will be their guest later in the Summer.

***

The wedding to-day of Miss Hoe and Dr. Samuel M. Evans will be the great social event, and many will remain in town until Saturday, taking in the Suburban, which will be properly the last gathering of society in New York and vicinity this season. There are many who still go every day to the links at Garden City, where the Meadow Brook people just now are enthusiastic about golf.

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Dr. and Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell, who have been at their Canada camp, will go to Bar Harbor for the Summer. Dr. Mitchell's health is much improved. Mrs. Charles Coudert, who has been another invalid, has left the city, and for a time is at Tuxedo. Later she will go abroad.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are in Philadelphia. A dinner was given them at the Radnor Hunt Club by Mr. Charles Randolph Snowden. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Peter Collier, Mr. H. L. Herbert, and Mr. Robert Collier. The Lakewood polo team is playing this week in Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will follow the team, Mr. Gould playing with it for some weeks. Mr. Gould has become quite a skillful player.

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Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson are in Paris, having arrived at the Hotel Liverpool. Mrs. Wilson will do some shopping, and then return to America with her mother, Mrs. Astor. She will be at Lenox during the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens have been in London, but will go later to Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary are also in Paris, but will not return to this country for a little while. They will go to one or two of the European spas. Mr. and Mrs. James R. Soley and Miss Una Soley are also in Paris.

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Wimbourne House, in London, is practically closed this season. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet have not entertained, owing to the death of Mr. Robert Goelet. Miss Goelet will, however, go to a few house parties a little later. The Astor ball seems fixed for the end of this month. Miss Astor will be a guest of Lord and Lady Crewe later. They have just returned from their honeymoon trip, and will give a series of splendid house parties. Lady Sibyl Primrose will be her sister's guest the greater part of the Summer and the Autumn.

***

The return of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Twombly to this city has been the signal for a warm welcome by their friends. Mr. and Mrs. Twombly have been living for some years at Colorado Springs and then in Chicago. The past week they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly. Mrs. Twombly was in town yesterday. She will be at Newport and at Lenox during the season.

***

Mr. Lispenard Stewart returns to-day to Newport. He will give some very charming bachelor dinners later in the season. It has been Mr. Stewart's boast that he was never late at any entertainment, and that he never had guests at his house who were in the least not congenial to one another. These two qualities take the form of virtues in a state of society, especially at Newport, where men are very negligent about even answering dinner invitations, and where family complications make entertaining almost a pain instead of a pleasure.

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Mr. James Parker is another bachelor who will be one of the entertainers at Newport, where he has had a cottage for many years. The appearance of Mr. Parker, R. T. Wilson, and Cornelius Vanderbilt always marks the commencement of the Newport season. The Vanderbilts, however, will not be there for a few weeks to come.

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The marriage of Miss Helen Garretson, daughter of the late Dr. Eugene Garretson, to Charles Van Volkenburg Gunther will take place next Autumn. Miss Josephine Drexel will be one of Miss Garretson's attendants. The bride to be made her début last Winter.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Varnum—Dickey.

Surrogate James M. Varnum and Miss Mary Dickey were married yesterday at noon in Grace Church. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of the church, performed the ceremony. A buffet breakfast, limited to relatives and intimate friends, followed at the home of the bride's brother, Charles D. Dickey, 11 East Thirty-fourth Street. The bride's gown of heavy white satin was fashioned with strict regard to simplicity. The skirt was without trimming. Point lace formed the sleeves and yoke of the corsage, which was adorned at the left side of the front by a spray of orange blossoms, in the midst of which glittered a diamond sunburst.

The bride wore her mother's wedding veil caught with orange blossoms and further ornamented by a large harvest moon of diamonds. A Prayer Book bound in silver was carried with this costume. Little Miss Frances Dickey and Miss Sophie Townsend, who were their aunt's flower girls and only attendants, wore frocks of white muslin finished at the edge of the skirts with ruffles of valenciennes lace, above each of which were several rows of insertion. The waists were also ornamented with this lace and insertion, and completed by shoulder knots of wide pink satin ribbon matching the accompanying sashes. The russet straw picture hats worn were trimmed with two white tips and a spray of pink roses. Each young girl carried a large basket filled with nodding white daisies. The bride entered the church with her brother, Charles D. Dickey, who gave her away. Robert Taylor Varnum was his brother's best man. The ushers were Lieut. Commander Sargent, United States Navy; Lispenard Stewart, J. William Beekman, Charles A. Van Rensselaer, Frank S. Witherbee, and Francis L. V. Hoppin.

The chancel of the church was outlined with palms and large growing bushes of mock orange blossoms. Two pedestals of Ascension lilies ornamented the altar, and the railing in front was covered with garlands of white sweet peas. The house decorations were also of palms and white flowers. Among the guests at the church were Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Hugh Dickey, Mrs. Howard Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Graham, the Misses Varnum, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Miss Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. James Le Baron Johnson, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Miss Lauterbach, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Hoyt, Mrs. Turner, Miss Turner, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Porter, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Greenough, Mr. and Mrs. F. de Peyster Foster, Mr. and Mrs. John Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Whitney, Miss Whitney, Mrs. E. J. Harriman, Miss Harriman, Mrs. George Kidd, Miss Kidd, Mrs. William G. Davies, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Miss Furniss, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Low, Miss Low, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Col. and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Surrogate Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Elihu T. Root, Mrs. F. Benedict, Miss Coudert, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George E. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Field, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Kittredge, Mr. and Mrs. J. Duane Pell, Mrs. L. H. Carroll, James H. Beekman, John H. Davis, Fairfax McLaughlin, Lieut. Chenery, Henry Phelps Case, P. W. J. Hurst, William Beekman, H. F. Kean, and ex-Park Commissioner E. Smith Lane. Surrogate Varnum and his bride will shortly go abroad.

Hall—Allen.

Albert Percival Hall of Chicago, son of the late Albert Hall, and Miss Edith Marie Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Leslie Allen, were married yesterday afternoon in St. Agnes's Chapel. The Rev Dr. Charles Tyler Olmstead officiated. The bride's gown was of liberty satin, trimmed with Duchesse lace. Her tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms, and she carried valley lilies. Miss Viola Allen, who was her sister's maid of honor, wore a white batiste. The tunic effect was outlined with lace insertion, and the same trimming embellished the corsage. The short Court veil worn was attached to the coiffure with three soft puffs of the tulle, caught with a diamond comb. Miss Allen carried an armful of white ascension lilies. The bridesmaids were Miss Alice Lund, cousin of the bridegroom, and Miss Louise Sloan Wray, both of New York; Miss Elizabeth Dougall of Johnstown, N. Y., and Miss Echo Allen of Los Angeles, Cal. They were in pink organdie, trimmed with lace and scattered applique chiffon roses. Their black picture hats were ornamented with tips, and they carried bouquets of pink roses. Charles Bucholz of this city was best man. The ushers were Charles W. Allen and Paul R. Allen, brothers of the bride; James Buckley of Detroit, Mich.; Rufus Abbott, and Sherwood Larned of Chicago, and Arthur Shepher of New York. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 27 West Ninety-third Street.

Arnton—Keeler.

Thomas Simpson Arnton and Miss Mary Josephine Keeler, daughter of Mrs. Robert H. Racey, were married yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. Hutchison performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her stepfather, Robert H. Racey, Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Veteran Corps. Miss Gertrude Racey was her stepsister's maid of honor. John J. Arnton, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Walter Brown and Charles C. Arnton, another brother of the bridegroom. The bride's gown of white satin was trimmed with chiffon and sprays of orange blossoms. Her veil of tulle was fastened with these flowers and her bouquet was of valley lilies. The maid of honor wore light blue taffeta, ornamented with point d'esprit. Her hat was of tulle to match and her bouquet of white and violet sweet peas. The church was decorated with ascension lilies and palms. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 241 East Sixty-ninth Street.

Brooks—David.

Dr. Henry Harlow Brooks and Miss Louise Dudley Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Augustine Davis, were married yesterday afternoon in Grace Church. The Rev. Mr. Post, the bride's former rector in Orange, but now of Elizabeth, N. J., performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 46 West Fifty-fifth Street. The bride wore her grandmother's wedding gown of white embroidered mull. It was made empire style, with no train. The short veil of bobbinet was edged with lace. She carried white carnations. Miss Mary Boude, maid of honor, also wore a white mull of similar design to that of the bride, with a white hat of the empire style. Her bouquet was of yellow carnations, tied with white gauze ribbon. Dr. Warren Adams was best man. The ushers were Dr. Satterlee and Mr. Mulkey of Oregon.

Partridge—McWilliams.

Miss Isabel McWilliams, daughter of Mrs. Rose McWilliams, of 360 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, was married yesterday morning in All Saints' Roman Catholic Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, to Charles Partridge of Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Kiernan, after which nuptial mass was celebrated, Father Kiernan being the celebrant, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Molloy and Hughes. The bride was attended by Miss Isabel Sloane of Connecticut, the maid of honor, and two bridesmaids, Miss Nellie Partridge, sister of the groom, and Miss Theresa Shaughnessy. Frank Paul was best man, and the ushers were Peter B. Masterson, Jr., and James O'Brien. A wedding breakfast followed the service at the residence of the bride's mother.

Shaw—Baxter.

Miss Louise Baxter, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Baxter of 767 St. Nicholas Avenue, was married last evening at the home of her parents to William H. Shaw, Jr. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John T. Patey, P. H. D., rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Convent Avenue. The bride, who wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace, was attended by Miss Ethel Hanscom, the maid of honor, and four bridesmaids, Miss Edna Keeler Shaw, sister of the groom; Miss Isabel Raymond, her cousin; Miss Gertrude Spencer of East Orange, N. J., and Miss Lucy Hanscom. Charles Bell was best man, and the ushers were Henry Hunter of London, England; H. B. Hodgetts, B. C. Clark, and L. B. R. Keeler.

Snyder—Murray.

Miss Nina Hubbard Murray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Murray of St. Mark's Place, New Brighton, S. I., and Mesier R. Snyder of Manhattan Borough, were married yesterday afternoon in St. John's Episcopal Church, Clifton, by the Rev. John C. Eccleston, ex-pastor of the church. The bride was attired in white satin crêpe de chine, tulle veil, and carried lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids were Miss May Case of Southold, L. I., and Miss Florence K. Brown of Manhattan. Miss Edna H. Eldridge of Brooklyn, Miss E. Floyd D. Trask, and Miss Ellen M. Johnston of New Brighton. The best man was Edward J. Chaffee, Jr., of Manhattan. L. J. Clark, Percy Kent, Thomas S. Matthews, John L. Wilken, all of Manhattan, and Sheldon H. Murray of New Brighton, were the ushers.

Milliken—Rogers.

Miss Louise A. Rogers of 106 First Place, Brooklyn, and George Edward Milliken of 117 Prospect Park West, of that borough, were married last evening at 8 o'clock at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Carroll and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn. The rector, the Rev. Howard M. Dumbell, officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Lila B. Colby, the flower girl Miss Dorothy M. Purdy, and the bridesmaids Miss Alice C. Rogers and Miss Rose Rogers, the latter of Hoboken, N. J., sister and cousin of the bride. I. Archibald Davis acted as best man, the ushers being John J. Rogers and T. Francis Rogers, brothers of the bride, and Samuel C. Milliken and A. Ellis Milliken, brothers of the bridegroom. The bride was given away by her brother, Harry Rogers.

Mansfield—Huntington.

Miss Ella Louise Huntington was married to the Rev. Archibald R. Mansfield, Chaplain of the Seaman's Mission, Pike Street, yesterday, in the Church of the Transfiguration. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Romaine S. Mansfield, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Thomas R. Harris, D. D. The bride's gown was of white satin. Her brother, Thomas H. Dickson, gave her away. The maid of honor was Miss Mary Moore Mansfield of Suffern, N. Y., a sister of the bridegroom. She wore tulle over white silk. The Rev. Charles B. Carpenter acted as best man, and the ushers were the Rev. Messrs. Anthony, Hooker-Oliver, and Biggs. After the ceremony the members of the bridal party were received at the Holland House.

Martin—Jewell.

The marriage of Dr. George Henry Martin of Brooklyn and Miss Clara Aline Jewell, daughter of Mrs. Edward Blair Jewell, took place last evening at the residence of the bride's mother, 41 West Eighty-fourth Street. The Rev. Richard Cobden, rector of St. John's Parish, Larchmont Manor, N. Y., officiated. The bride was given away by her uncle, Dr. Myron Jewell, of Richfield Springs, N. Y. Charles Gerard Wheeler of Brooklyn was Dr. Martin's best man. The decorations were of palms, hydrangeas, and carnations. The bride has held the position of contralto singer for the last three years in the choir of St. Mark's Church, this city.

Donegan—Crane.

Miss Mary A. Crane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Crane of Brooklyn, and Bartholomew P. Donegan were married yesterday morning at the Church of Our Lady of Mercy. Father Gibney, rector of the church, performed the ceremony, and Father Foley celebrated the mass. Miss Marie Crane and Miss Agnes Crane, sisters of the bride, were maid of honor and flower girl respectively, and Master Edward Donegan, nephew of the bridegroom, was the page. James R. Donegan, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man, the ushers being Thomas Crane, George Keunzinger, John Ryan, and James Boyle.

Hulbert—Robinson.

The wedding of Edward Colt Hulbert, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Hulbert, and Miss Helen Elizabeth Robinson, daughter of F. M. Robinson, took place last evening at the home of the bride's father, 101 West Seventy-eighth Street. The Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter preformed the ceremony. The bride, who wore white satin and lace, with a tulle veil, was attended by her sister, Miss Hattie Robinson, as maid of honor. Her gown was of white crepe de chine trimmed with mousseline de soie. John E. Hern was best man. Pink roses, carnations, and palms decorated the house.

Pinches—Ely.

Miss Kate Shipman Ely, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan L. Ely of Peekskill, N. Y., was married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue, to Conrad Hugh Pinches. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Justin Harsha, pastor of the church. The bride's only attendant was Miss Lucy R. Shipman. Paul C. Pinches, a brother of the bridegroom was best man, and the ushers were Walter S. Ely, Walter M. Dear, Dr. Hawkes, and Charles Frantz.

Follwell—Birdsall.

Miss Evelyn Westervelt Birdsall, daughter of Mrs. S. Frances Birdsall of 415 Third Street, Brooklyn, and George Harold Follwell, also of Brooklyn, were married yesterday at noon in St. Ann's-on-the-Heights. The bride was escorted to the altar by her brother, Clarence K. Birdsall of Bay Shore, L. I., who gave her away. Her only attendant was Miss Frances M. Dwyer of Binghamton, N. Y. Mr. Follwell was attended by his brother, Stephen Seymour Follwell. The ushers were Chauncey C. Brainerd and William Miles Evans.

Walters—Whitehouse.

The marriage of Miss Mercy A. Whitehouse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred D. Whitehouse of 332 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, and Frederick Walters, Jr., took place last evening at 8 o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. Robert Bruce Hull, pastor of the Greenwood Baptist Church. Miss Minnie Heckel was maid of honor, and Harvey Ulton Dobson acted as best man. The wedding trip will be to Niagara Falls. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Walters will live at 50 Second Street, Brooklyn.

Taylor—Delhougue.

Miss Pauline Delhougue, daughter of Mrs. Susan Delhougue of 106 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, was married last evening at the Tuxedo to Frederick J. H. Taylor. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Mohlendenker of St. Peter's Lutheran Church. The bride was attended by Miss Helen H. Sohst, the maid of honor, and Miss Estelle A. Reese, bridesmaid. Charles Moebrus was best man, and the ushers were Edward Maxon and Herman Taylor.

Seitz—Sharp.

The marriage of Miss Tillie Blanche Sharp, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Frederick R. Sharp of Stapleton, S. I., to George Arthur Seitz of Greenville, N. J., took place last evening in the Kingsley Methodist Episcopal Church, on Cebra Avenue, Stapleton, S. I. The Rev. James C. Howard, pastor of the church, officiated. A reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, on Brownell Street. The young couple will spend the honeymoon in Washington.

Lynch—Rule.

The wedding of James Edwin Lynch and Miss Sallie Fairgrieve Rule was celebrated at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Father John F. Nash officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Mayne A. Lynch. William Lanethier acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Lynch will spend their honeymoon at Atlantic City, and on their return will live in Brooklyn.

Woodruff—Willis.

The wedding of Clarence Woodruff of Newark, N. J., and Miss Genevieve Willis of this city, took place yesterday noon in the Church of the Incarnation. The Rev. T. F. Davies, Jr., officiated. Miss Clinton Willis was her sister's maid of honor. Edward W. Woodruff, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Frank Hunt, Mr. Kenmore, R. L. Moré, and Stephen D. Barnett.

Von Auersperg—Hazard.

RED BANK, N. J., June 14.—The wedding of Miss Florence Ellsworth Hazard to Prince Franz von Auersperg of Austria took place at noon to-day at the Hazard Summer residence on Rumson Road, Shrewsbury Manor. The decorations were pink and white, and at one end of the parlor, where the ceremony was held, an improvised altar was made of roses and palms. The bride, who is sixteen years of age, wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with point d'Alencon lace and pearl passementerie, the yoke and sleeves being of lace. Miss Elizabeth Hazard, the maid of honor, was gowned in pink taffeta with white trimmings, and the four bridesmaids wore white over pink organdie gowns. The bridesmaids were Miss Bradford of Shrewsbury, Miss True of Long Branch, Miss Simis of Brooklyn, and Miss Jordan of New York. Elmer Hazard, brother of the bride, acted as best man, and the ushers were Bowdoin F. Hazard, Baron von Schmitt, Baron Zglinitzki, Dr. R. Kingsman, and Dr. Frank King. The bride gave to each of her attendants a pair of tortoise-shell side combs set in the clover-leaf pattern. Prince von Auersperg and his bride, after a short wedding trip, will spend the Summer at the Highlands of Navesink, and expect to go to Europe in the Fall. Prince von Auersperg has been living in Brooklyn, and was graduated at the Long Island Medical College. The Prince is a Catholic, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. James A. Reynolds of St. James's Church, Red Bank. After the ceremony the bride and groom were driven to the Little Silver Station, where they boarded a train for New York. The bride's traveling dress was of pale gray cloth trimmed with gray steel bows and lined with pink taffeta.

Kelly—Traphagen.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 14.—Miss Helen Traphagen, stepdaughter of the Hon. B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Lieut. William Kelly, Jr., Second United States Cavalry, were married this evening in the First Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Dr. W. K. Hall. The best man was Lieut. Eugene J. Jervey, and the ushers were Lieut. J. R. Lindsey, Lieut. J. W. Hinkley, Jr., Lieut. William Cassiter, Lieut. R. E. Callan, Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., and Lieut. D. F. Duval. All wore the regulation dress uniform of the United States Army. Miss Maud Matthews of Newburg was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Grace Weller of Yonkers, Miss Margaret Allen of New York City, Miss Edith Weller, Miss Helen Wood, Miss Ruena Craig, and Miss Maud Applegate of this city. The bridegroom is Instructor of Modern Languages at West Point. Lieut. Kelly received a leave of absence until September, and he and his bride will visit the former's home at Brownsville, Texas.

Smith—Potter.

SARATOGA, June 14.—At the Episcopal Church at noon to-day was celebrated the marriage of Miss Mary Josepha Potter, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott Potter, Acting Professor of Psychology and Moral Philosophy in St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., and George Thompson Smith of Ballston Spa, N. Y. The church was profusely decorated with flowers for the occasion, and the ceremony was witnessed by a large and fashionable audience. Bishop H. C. Potter of New York City conducted the ceremony, assisted by the father of the bride and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey, rector of the church. The best man was Roland W. Smith of Ballston Spa, a brother of the groom. The bridesmaids were Misses Louie and Dorothy Potter of Newport, R. I., and Misses Mia and Helen Potter of New York City, sisters of the bride. The ushers were Edmund Randolph, James B. Taylor, Dr. Andrew W. Smith, and W. Scott Cameron of New York City; Walter A. Wood of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., and John A. Manning, Jr., of Saratoga Springs.

Heinze—Noyes.

BUTTE Mont., June 14.—Arthur P. Heinze, Secretary of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company and a well-known society and business man of this city, was married this evening to Miss Noyes, daughter of John Noyes, another well-known citizen. A number of visitors from Helena and other places were present. The bridesmaids were Miss Broadwater and Miss Word of Helena, Miss Prouts and Miss Roung of Butte, and Miss Smith of Seattle. Bishop Brewer officiated at the ceremony, which was at the First Episcopal Church. Afterward there was a reception at the home of the bride's father. The young couple have received many costly presents. The employes of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company gave a set of solid silverware, and the mother and brothers of the bridegroom gave a solid gold tea set. Mr. Heinze was formerly a resident of Brooklyn, and is one of the principal owners of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company.

Fitch—Holmes.

ORANGE, N. J., June 14.—Miss Emily Florence Holmes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James S. Holmes, and Clayton L. Fitch, both of this city, were married at 7 o'clock this evening in the North Orange Baptist Church. The ceremony was performed by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. James T. Dickinson, and was witnessed by more than 1,000 guests. Miss Leonore Daily of Orange was the maid of honor. The bride's little niece, Miss Ethel Holmes, was flower girl. Miss Belle Condit of Orange and Miss Maybelle Brooks of Chester, Penn., were bridesmaids. William G. Sage of South Orange was the best man, and the ushers were Porter Fitch, George Simonson, Edward Hale, and George Melendey of Orange.

Benjamin—Tremaine.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 14.—Grace Holt Tremaine, daughter of Mrs. William S. Tremaine, was married to George Hilliard Benjamin of New York, in St. Paul's Cathedral, to-day, the Rev. J. A. Regester officiating. Miss Helen Winslow was the bride's attendant, while the bridegroom was attended by his brother, William Benjamin. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin will spend the Summer abroad.

Root—Thomas.

HAVANA, June 14.—This morning at the Salon Trocha, Waldstein Root, the newspaper correspondent, was married to Miss Jeannette Thomas, Major Kennon of the Governor General's staff giving away the bride. Gen. Brooke was present at the ceremony.

Watson—Allen.

LONDON, June 14.—At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, this afternoon, Miss Jessie Allen, daughter of H. F. Allen of New York, was married to W. L. Watson of Scotland. Miss Lillian Vanderbilt was one of the bridesmaids.

Phyllis Rankin Seeks Divorce.

Phyllis Rankin Gibbs, known on the stage as Phyllis Rankin, and who played in London during the past season in "The Belle of New York," applied to Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for an absolute divorce from Henry D. Gibbs. Mrs. Gibbs asks for the custody of her children.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

On the White Star steamer Teutonic, which sailed yesterday for England, David Belasco and A. H. Canby were among the passengers.

James K. Hackett will terminate his engagement with Charles Frohman's company appearing in "Romeo and Juliet" on Saturday night, and on June 21, accompanied by his wife, Mary Mannering, will sail for London on the American liner New York to spend the entire Summer in England.

After Miss Julia Arthur completes a tour of this country in her new play, by Emile Bergerat, which will be presented at the Broadway Theatre in September, and which is entitled "Plus que Reine," she will probably take her entire company to London and fill an lengthy engagement there.

Victor Herbert, not contented with his work to complete three new operas for the coming season for Miss Alice Nielsen, Frank Daniels, and Francis Wilson, has contracted to furnish the Bostonians a new opera, which will be delivered about December. It is very likely that the book will be written by Harry B. Smith.

Miss Anna Rappo, the oldest of the Sisters Rappo, the Russian dancers, who were last seen in this city at Koster and Bial's, has been married to Sadi Alfairibi, the Russian acrobat, who also filled an engagement at that music hall. It was during their engagement here in May that the couple decided to wed, and the ceremony was performed on May 11.

Liebler & Co. have engaged Wilton Lackaye to play the part of Reb Shemuel, the rabbi, in the "Children of the Ghetto."

The diversity of types in Mrs. Fiske's new play, "Becky Sharp," make necessary the utmost care in the selection of her company. The most recent engagements for the cast are Maurice Barrymore, Charles Plunkett, Robert V. Ferguson, and Tyrone Power.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Baldwin Thurston.

Charles Baldwin Thurston died at 3:25 A. M. yesterday at his home, on the Hudson County Boulevard and Sip Avenue, Jersey City. He was taken severely ill while sitting on the stoop of his house on the evening of June 5. It proved to be uræmia poisoning, resulting from weakness of the kidneys.

Mr. Thurston was born in New York City on April 2, 1832. His grandfather, the Rev. Peter Thurston, came to New York from London, in 1767. His father, Peter Kipp Thurston, was a manufacturer of pianos in New York. He was educated in the public schools and the Chatham (N. J.) Academy. He studied medicine and then dentistry, and practiced dentistry in Newark successfully until he gave it up in 1865 because of poor health. He went to California in that year and returned in 1867. He then went into the insurance business and acted as the insurance agent of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company and other railroads. He became associated with the late A. L. Dennis in guarding the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad in New Jersey, and was made the special ag

PRINCETON MEN WIN HONOR

Fellowships and Prizes Are Distributed Among Students.

LAST DAY OF COMMENCEMENT

The Faculty Singles Out Names for Special Praise — Mr. Cleveland Leads the Procession.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 14.—To-day marked the closing exercises of Princeton University's one hundred and fifty-second annual commencement. The long programme began with a procession of Trustees, Faculty members, alumni, and the graduating class. The line of march was from Nassau Hall across the campus to Alexander Hall. At the head of the line walked President Patton, Grover Cleveland, and the senior Trustee of the university, Henry M. Alexander of New York. Immediately following were the Board of Trustees, the Faculty of Princeton University, and many of the Professors from Princeton Theological Seminary, a long line of alumni, and the graduating class, all clad in academic cap and gown.

Upon entering the commencement hall President Patton, who presided; Mr. Cleveland, the Trustees, and Faculty members took seats on the platform. The graduating class and their friends occupied the main part of the house, while the galleries were filled by the alumni and other visitors. After the opening prayer, the senior orations were delivered.

President Patton first introduced William Magill Schultz of Pennsylvania, who delivered the Latin Salutatory. He was followed by George Wadsworth Gordon of Illinois, who spoke on "Princeton and Personality," who, in turn, was followed by Alfred Sewall Weston of Maine, whose oration was entitled "Education and the State." John Andres Ely, Jr., of New York, a senior from the Scientific School, spoke on "The College-Bred Engineer," and Warren Nelson Nevius of New Jersey had for his subject, "The Heritage of College Experience." The list of senior orations ended with the valedictory oration by Alexander Armstrong, Jr., of Maryland, whose subject was "The Power of Sentiment."

The following is the list of Fellowships and prizes which were awarded:

The Chancellor Green Mental Science Fellowship, Maxwell Hillegrass Kratz of Pennsylvania.

The Classical Fellowship, Richard Webster of New York.

The Class of 1890 Experimental Science Fellowship, Warren Nelson Nevius of New Jersey.

The J. S. K. Mathematical Fellowship, Oliver Dimond Kellogg of New Jersey.

The Boudinot Fellowship in Modern Languages, George Wadsworth Gordon of Illinois.

The Boudinot Historical Fellowship, Alfred Sewall Weston of Maine.

The Alexander Guthrie McCosh Prize—William Magill Schultz of Pennsylvania.

The Lynde Debate Prizes:

First—James Henry Northrup of New Jersey.

Second—Conover English of New Jersey.

Third—Arthur Sewall Weston of Maine.

The Baird prizes, already distributed:

The Baird Prize—George Wadsworth Gordon of Illinois.

Prize for Oratory—Walter C. Erdman of Pennsylvania.

Prize for Delivery—Conover English of New Jersey.

Prize for Poetry—Charles H. Morton of Kentucky.

Prizes for Disputation—First, Alfred Sewall Weston of Maine; second, Nathaniel Smith Reeves of New York.

The Class of 1859 Prize—De Witt Clinton Croissant of the District of Columbia.

The Lyman H. Atwater Prize in Political Economy—Herbert Francis Mitchell of New Jersey.

The Frederick Barnard White Prize in Architecture—Aymar Embury, Jr., of New Jersey.

The Theodore Cuyler Prize in Economics—David Camp Rogers of Connecticut.

The Class of 1869 Prize in Ethics—Oliver Diamond Kellogg of New Jersey, with honorable mention of Charles Henry Breed of Pennsylvania.

The Junior Orator Medals—First, Charles Kern Smith of New Jersey; second, Charles Miller of New Jersey; third, William Van Buskirk of New York; fourth, Herbert Kingsbury England of New Jersey.

The Maclean Prize—Dwight Lawrence Chambers of District of Columbia.

The Dickinson Prize—Harry Steele Zimmerman of Pennsylvania, with honorable mention of Charles Kern Smith of New Jersey.

The Class of 1876 Memorial Prize—Already awarded to Alfred Weston of Maine.

The Thomas B. Wanamaker Prize in English—Henry Peter Sanders of Maryland.

The Class of 1861 Prize in Mathematics—William Lincoln Breckenridge of New York.

The Francis Biddle Sophomore Essay Prize—Arthur Herman Adams of Pennsylvania with honorable mention of Latta Griswold of New Jersey.

The South East Club University Fellowship in Social Science—John Corliss Dunning of New Jersey.

The Class of 1877 University Fellowship in Biology—Leonard Worcester Williams of Indian Territory.

The George Potts Bible Prize—First, Edwin Ernest Curtis of Pennsylvania; second, Alexander Armstrong, Jr., of Maryland.

The Thaw Fellowship in Astronomy—Henry Norris Russell of New York.

The Class of 1870 Junior English Prize—Byron Keyser Hunsberger of Pennsylvania.

The Class of 1870 Sophomore English Prize—Walter Ewing Hope of New York.

The Class of 1870 Anglo-Saxon Prize—David Lawrence Chambers of the District of Columbia.

The Charles Scribner University Fellowship in English—Hardin Craig of Centre College.

The New York Herald Prize—Conover English of New Jersey.

The Junior German Prizes—First, Thomas Jaeger Snyder of Pennsylvania; second, Samuel Bryon Scott of Pennsylvania, with honorable mention of Jacob Fishel of New Jersey.

The Special Fellowship in History—Alexander Armstrong, Jr., of Maryland.

The Wood Scholarship and the Freshman First Honor Prize cannot be announced until after the grades are made up.

The following honorary degrees were conferred:

A. M.—Francis Gray Stewart, C. E., '96; Newton B. Turkington, '94; Frederick Crosby Torrey, former instructor in School of Science.

L. H. D.—Prof. Basil Gildersleeve, Ph. D., LL. D., D. C. L., of Johns Hopkins.

D. D.—The Rev. Samuel T. Thompson of Florida, class of '51.

LL. D.—William Scudder Stryker, '38, of New Jersey; John Bayard McPherson, '66, of Pennsylvania; Moses Allen Storr, M. D., '76; the Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D. D., LL. D., President of the Imperial University of China.

The following men were recommended by the university Faculty for special honors:

Magna cum laude—Alexander Armstrong, Jr., Hagerstown, Md.; Charles Henry Breed, Pittsburg, Penn.; Norman McLeod Carter, Huntington, N. Y.; Frank Rumsey Elliot, Jacksonville, Ill.; George Wadsworth Gordon, Jacksonville, Ill.; Oliver Dimond Kellogg, Vineland, N. J.; Maxwell Hillegrass Kratz, Frederick, Penn.; Warren Nelson Nevius, Glen Ridge, N. J.; William Magill Schultz, Danville, Penn.; Alfred Sewall Weston, West Mount Vernon, Me.

Cum laude: Albert Dock Bigler, Clearfield, Penn.; Henry Alford Boggs, Philadelphia; Walter Jenkins Campbell, New York; William Pratt Dale, Louisville, Ky.; Conover English, Elizabeth, N. J.; Walter Collins Erdman, Germantown, Penn.; Edwin Fitzgerald Ferris, Pittston, Penn.; Charles Yoe Freeman, Cleveland, Ohio; James Henry Harrison, Caldwell, N. J.; Samuel Culbertson Huey, Philadelphia; George Heiser Light, Beddington, Va.; James Allen Mackenzie, San Anselmo, Cal.; Harry Brenneman Martin, Springfield, Ohio; Herbert Francis Mitchell, Passaic, N. J.; Charles Hay Morton, Winchester, Ky.; Edward Thompson, Jalandhar, India; Nathaniel Smith Reeves, Brooklyn, N. Y.; David Camp Rogers, New Britain, Conn.; Joseph Simon Thomas, Dunellen, N. J.; Lewis Smith Thomas, Dunellen, N. J.; James Moncur Vincent., Hamilton, Canada; Garrett Steven Voorhies, Princeton, N. J.; Richard Webster, Islip, N. Y.; Andrew Murray Williams, Crawford, Miss.; Samuel Melville Williamson, Davistown, Penn., and Jay Ralph Woodcock, Bellefonte, Penn.

Special honors were conferred upon the following men: Philosophy, high honors, Maxwell Hilligas Kratz, Nathaniel Smith Reeves, William Magill Schultz. Classics—High honors, Maxwell Hilligas Kratz, Garrett Stephen Voorhies, Richard Webster. Physical Science—High honors, Warren Nelson Nevius. History, Jurisprudence, and Politics—High honors, Alexander Armstrong, Jr., Alfred Sewall Weston. Mathematics—High honors, Clarence Henry Breed, Oliver Dimond Kellogg; honors, George Heiser Light.

The following men have been elected to membership in the Princeton chapter of the honorary fraternity Phi Beta Kappa from the class of '99: Alexander Armstrong, Jr., Charles Henry Green, Norman McLeod Carter, Frank Rumsey Elliott, George Wadsworth Gordon, Oliver Dimond Kellogg, Maxwell Hilligas Kratz, Warren Nelson Nevius, William Magill Schultz, Alfred Sewall Weston, Richard Webster, Andrew Murray Williams.

The following alumni have also been elected into this fraternity recently: Prof. Edmund Y. Robbins, '89; George R. Wallace, '91; John F. Crawford, '95; Daniel F. Platt, '94; Alfred Hayes, '95.

The exercises of the day closed with the old custom of senior singing on the steps of Nassau Hall, and the time-honored tradition of passing the loving cup. The graduating class closed the evening with the class dinner.

COMMENCEMENT AT VASSAR.

Exercises Were Followed by a Dinner to the Alumnae and Faculty.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 14.—The Vassar College Commencement exercises proper were held to-day. The literary exercises were participated in by the following seniors: Grace Hannah Robbins of St. Paul, Adele Heyworth Merwin of New Haven, Mary Louise Brinckerhoff of Mount Vernon, Mary Louise Hosmer of Oswego, N. Y.; Jean Hamilton of Oswego, N. Y., and Lella Clement Spaulding of New York City.

The gifts to the college, announced by President Taylor, included that of the new chapel by Mrs. Mary Maw Thompson, class of '77, of Pittsburg, and Mrs. Mary Seymour-Morris Pratt, '80, of Brooklyn. A sum for the erection of an infirmary by Mrs. Caroline Swift Atwater, '77, of Poughkeepsie, in memory of her father, a former Trustee of the college and counselor of Matthew Vassar, was also announced. An unknown donor has given $25,000 for a biological laboratory, on condition that another $25,000 be raised, and D. M. Ferry of Detroit gave $8,000 for an Edith Ferry memorial scholarship.

Other donors are Miss Helen Gould, a second scholarship of $8,000 in memory of her mother; Miss Katharine M. Tuttle, a scholarship of $10,000 in memory of her sister, Mrs. Lucy M. Steadman; H. B. Coleman of Kalamazoo, Mich., $1,000 in memory of his wife, Fannie Lowell Coleman, '71, interest to be used for equipments in astronomy; Dr. John C. Griggs, instructor in singing; two scholarships in voice training; Mary A. Mineah, '70, a large compound microscope and a fine telescope; the class of 1897, $1,800 to the general endowment fund which the alumnae are now raising; the class of 74, $500 in honor of its twenty-fifth anniversary. Nine hundred dollars was raised to purchase books for Bible study in memory of the late Treasurer, William M. Dean, who died last October.

The Helen Kate Furness Shakespeare Prize was won by Julia A. Pettee, '99, of Salisbury, Conn. The Ermine A. Smith Prize in mineralogy was divided between Katharine C. Bacter and Eleanor K. Samson, both of the class of 1900. The geology prize was won by Eleanor K. Samson. The graduate scholarships were awarded as follows: In mathematics, to Eda C. Bowman of Philadelphia; in English, to Mary Louise Brinckernoff of Mount Vernon, and Jean Hamilton of Oswego; in Latin, to Buguota Choate of Atlanta; in mathematics and astronomy, to Blanche Martin of Little Rock, Ark.; in chemistry, to Ruth Bartlett Mears of Williamstown, Mass.; in economics, to Bertha Richardson of Brooklyn. The Mary Richardson and Lydia Pratt Babbott Fellowships were awarded to Anne Moore, '96, of Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of the Commencement exercises a dinner was tendered to the alumnae and faculty by the Board of Trustees. Four hundred were present. President Taylor acted as toastmaster.

Speeches were made by Dr. Edward Lathrop of New York, for the past twenty-four years President of the board; Mrs. Carrie Swift Atwater, '77, of Poughkeepsie, President of the Alumnae Association, and Dr. Joachim Elmendorf of New York. Dr. Elmendorf paid tributes to the memory of Willard L. Dean of Poughkeepsie, Treasurer of the college; Henry Van Ingen, Professor of Art, and Frank F. Thompson of New York, a Trustee, all of whom died during the past year. Dr. Lyman Abbott, whose daughter is a member of the graduating class, and Eugene Ware of Kansas also spoke. There were also speeches by representatives of the classes holding reunions.

THE RENSSELAER INSTITUTE.

Speech of Capt. H. C. Taylor at the Commencement Exercises.

TROY, June 14.—Commencement exercises of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute were held this evening. Capt. Henry C. Taylor of the battleship Indiana made an address.

In the course of his remarks Capt. Taylor said there was a tendency in education toward extreme methods, toward carrying a good idea too far. The course of study in any school of learning ought to be based on the general needs of the mind rather than on the concrete items of information required in the business of life. The speaker went on to say:

"Thus have developed specialties in modern education which, already numerous, are becoming more so, and which are today the pride of many able and sincere leaders of education.

"It seems presumptuous, gentlemen, for me, whose life has been spent in plain and rough work, to differ with such authorities, but I am encouraged to do so here, in the shadow of this ancient and renowned institution of science and learning, which has stood firm for many years against a strong current of popular fallacies and has not yielded to the mistaken cry of overspecialization.

"The narrow byways of the world must be traversed by some one, as well as those broad avenues in which the strength and ingenuity of our great Nation are more appropriately and more usefully employed. But unless the byway is to broaden as you follow it, if it is to continue a limited and specialized line of work, do not let the temptation of temporary increase of salary cause you to take it while you are yet young men, with not only your fortunes to make, but with your minds to form and your characters to strengthen, so that the fortune, when it comes, may be enjoyed profitably and employed wisely to your own good and that of those around you. There is time enough for specialization after you have spent many years in perfecting yourself in the broad groundwork of your profession."

At the annual meeting of the alumni of the institute this morning the following officers were elected:

President—Frederick Grinnell, '55, Providence, R. I.; First Vice President—C. H. Endicott, '68, United States Navy, Washington; Second Vice President—J. M. Lockhart, '87, Pittsburg; Third Vice President—P. D. Vroom, '62, United States Army; Secretary—William P. Mason, '74, Troy; Treasurer—Lawrence Leavya, '91, Troy; Necrological Secretary—D. F. Thompson; Directors—Edward N. Dauchy, '40, Troy; J. C. Underwood, '62, Covington, Ky.; Alfred Walter, '72, New York; P. N. Elmer, '77, Chicago; John C. Edwards, '85, Boston.

NORMAL COLLEGE PRIZES.

Names of the Winners in the Graduating Class.

The names of the members of the graduating class of the Normal College, to whom will be awarded the various prizes, were announced yesterday. The actual awards will be made on commencement day, June 22. The prizes and winners follow:

Normal Department.—Ottendorfer gold medal for proficiency in German, Valeria Chlupsa; honorable mention, Maria Louise Baerts, Sophie Helene Haefman, and Cecilia A. Cohen. Ottendorfer silver medal for greatest progress in German, Lillian Kreisler; honorable mention, Hannah Miriam Kuttner, Eva Cohen, and Isabel Louise Conde. Kane gold medal for Natural Science, Lillian Kreisler; honorable mention, Hannah M. Kuttner, Stella Schonfeld, and Katharine A. O'Brien. William G. Hunt gold medal for Latin, Lillian Kreisler; honorable mention, Katharine A. O'Brien, Hannah M. Kuttner, and Hannah R. Marks. Henri Maillard prize (gold watch) for proficiency in French, Hannah R. Marks; honorable mention, Harriet Goldstein, Anna Partington, and Elizabeth T. Weil. Wood memorial prize ($40 in gold) for the greatest progress in French, Katherine A. O'Brien; honorable mention, Sadie Makler, Jeanette E. Blum, and Minnie Schwartz. Randolph Guggenheimer prize (gold watch) for English Literature, Katharine A. O'Brien; honorable mention, Cecilia A. Cohen, Lillian Kreisler, M. Helene Kyle, and Esther Leon. Kealy silver medal for Methods of Teaching, Hannah M. Kuttner. Kelly bronze medal for Methods of Teaching, Lillian Kreisler; honorable mention, Emma Skenner, Elsie Skannell, Jeanette E. Blum, Katharine A. O'Brien, Eugena Thoesen, and Stella Schonfeld.

Academic Department.—Adolph Kuttroff prize ($50 in gold) for proficiency in German, Marie Teresa Foerster; honorable mention, Herminie H. Schroeder, Lena Kantrowitz, and Florence Hunzinger. Albert Tag prize ($50 in gold) for greatest progress in German, Ethel Marie Scheerin and Mary Elenor Fowler; honorable mention, Helen Richards and Helen L. Bales. Frederick R. Coudert prize (gold watch) for proficiency in French, Mary J. Molloy; honorable mention, Esther G. Bourke, Sophie Gertrude Leven, Camilla Spitz, and Alice Louise Rostetter. New York French Chamber of Commerce prize ($40 in gold) for greatest progress in French, Edna S. Michels; honorable mention, Mary M. Foy, Olga Marx, Anna Rothschild, and M. Edith Turner. Commissioner Henry A. Rogers prize ($50 in gold) for pedagogics, Edna S. Michels; honorable mention, Mary J. Molloy, Annie M. Hoffman, Florence C. Strickland, and Camilla Spitz. Prize in memory of Adolph L. Sanger, books to valedictorian, Mary Elenor Fowler. Joseph Fettrich prize ($50 in gold) for mathematics, Mary J. Molloy and Ethel Marie Scheerin; honorable mention, Edna S. Michels, Esther Gertrude Bourke, and Minnie Cardenson.

Open to Either Department.—Libbie Van Arsdale memorial prize ($25 in gold) for progress in music, Edna S. Michels; honorable mention, Alice N. Dithridge, Mary Elenor Fowler, and Mary J. Molloy. Herman Ridder German composition prize, ($40 in gold,) Sadie Boehm; honorable mention, Laura I. Willard, Marie T. Foerster, and Valerie Chlupsa. Charles C. Wahrum prize ($25 in gold) for best essay on patriotism, Aidna Van Orden; honorable mention, Elizabeth Mary Prue, and Katharine Murray. Bernard Cohen prize ($40 in gold) for English composition, Elizabeth Mary Prue; honorable mention, Aidna Van Orden, Bertha May Gardner, and Amie M. Hoffman. Commissioner George M. Van Hoesen prize ($25) for history, Mary Elenor Fowler; honorable mention, Lillian Kreisler, Mary J. Molloy, and Anna Cecelia Cahalan. Prizes for essays on "The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," given by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Elsie Skannell, $50; Aidna Van Orden, $30; Margaret Shortell, $20.

Diplomas Given to Nurses.

The Training School for Nurses of the Manhattan State Hospital celebrated its second annual graduation exercises yesterday afternoon at Ward's Island. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers of the hospital, delivered the address in behalf of the board. The Right Rev. Joseph F. Mooney, assistant to Archbishop Corrigan of New York, made the annual address. Mrs. Eleonora Kennicutt and Miss Draper presented the diplomas to the graduates. Miss Draper did valiant work as a Red Cross nurse in the war with Spain. Miss Louisa Pierpont Morgan was to have aided in the presentation, but did not arrive from Europe in time. The graduating class this year contained 110 members, 69 of whom were women. Music for the exercises was furnished by two orchestras, one made up of male and the other of female attendants of the hospital. State Commissioner W. C. Osborn was present.

Lehigh University Commencement.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 14.—At Lehigh University an exceptionally large class was graduated to-day. The salutatorian was John Sage Viele of Vincennes, Ind., and the valedictorian Eugene Gifford Grace of Goshen, N. J. Orations were delivered by Leon Whetstone Bailey of Paterson, N. J., and Abram Peters Steckel of New York. The alumni address was made by Congressman Rufus King Polk, class of '87, of Danville, while the address to the graduating class was delivered by the Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D. D., LL. D., of the Central Diocese of Pennsylvania. Dr. Thomas Drown, President of the university, conferred the degrees. He announced also that the incoming freshman class would be the largest in the history of the college.

Trinity School Commencement.

The Trinity Church School for boys at 90 Trinity Place held its annual commencement exercises yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Headmaster George B. Towle presided, and the Vicar's address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. Nevett Steele, Vicar of Trinity Church. French and German dialogues were features of the occasion. The choruses by a choir of fifteen boys and the solos by members of the choir were well rendered. The pupils closed their part of the programme with the school "yell," after which the Headmaster presented diplomas to eight graduates, Leo E. Firth, Max E. Garbe, George H. Heyn, Frank Loaring, Charles E. Pilger, Charles C. Roberts, Raymond Sackett, and William G. Wherry.

Commencement at Lasell Seminary.

AUBURNDALE, Mass., June 14.—The graduating exercises of the class of '99, Lasell Seminary, were held to-day in the Auburndale Congregational Church. The address to the graduating class was delivered by the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis of Plymouth Church, who took for his subject "John Ruskin's Message to the Twentieth Century."

THE KHALIFA'S POSITION.

Marchand's Proposal that He Reign as Khedive of Soudan Held Out No Inducements.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SHWEIR, Syria, May 20.—The criticisms of the heroes of the Soudan are reiterated from Alexandria to Khartoum, but they can have originated only in the uppermost circles of diplomats and military men.

Il Taaisha, his critics say, has committed a blunder of the very worst and most ruinous kind. Why did he not accept Marchand's proposal? Hoist the French flag over Khartoum and put himself under French protection. If he had done this Russia then would have induced Abyssinia to co-operate with him and with France against the encroachments of Anglo-Egyptian arms and influence.

The Khalifa would then have become a Khédive of the Soudan under French protection, as is Abbas of Egypt under the British protectorate.

This class of critics does not seem to think it possible that the Taaisha might prefer to reign in hell than to serve in heaven.

A British Cromer and a British Kitchener are hateful enough to a Mohammedan, especially to a Mohammedan Khalifa; but what would a French Cromer, a French Kitchener be? Rather than be less Il Taaisha cares not to be at all. Il Taaisha knows of French rule in North Africa, and how some of his Algerian co-religionists preferred banishment to Syria to home life under infidel sway.

It may be true that the presence of Britain in Egypt is beneficial to the country as a whole; it may be that under British régime Egypt has been saved from anarchy and bankruptcy, and is now peaceful and prosperous, but Khédive Abbas prefers freedom and says so, and says it very loudly, and there is a host of subsidized newspapers continually reproaching Great Britain with bad faith and treachery, demanding British evacuation and the restoration of Abbas to the liberty which was enjoyed by the Khédive Ismal and his predecessors.

Rightly or wrongly, therefore, Il Taaisha does not wish to see the Khédive of the Soudan with relations to France, such as those of the Khédive of Egypt to the "Inglees." For this reason it was that he sought to annihilate Marchand and his following before the fall of Omdurman. Now he is gathering strength and obtaining firearms from British firms, shipped through Continental ports. Although none believes that he can ever regain his former position, all fear that he will yet make much trouble.

Kitchener's critics, on the other hand, say that no one doubts that he could have captured Il Taaisha, and made him a prisoner last September but why did he not do it? The Sirdar, it is said, was too much concerned in securing the Khalifa's treasure house, and so the Khalifa himself escaped. Had the Sirdar, they say, regarded the treasure as of secondary and the capture of Il Taaisha as of primary importance, the latter could have been done with comparative ease. Others apparently have heard of the philosopher who said that if truth were a bird in his hand, he would let it go rather than be deprived of the pleasure of hunting it up.

They say that the Khalifa's escape is the outcome of Kitchener's superior diplomatic and military tact, prudence, and wisdom.

Kitchener lets the Khalifa go that he may hunt him up next Fall in Kordafan or elsewhere, and thus have the opportunity of extending the borders of Anglo-Egyptian territory. In the matter of killing the dervishes wounded in battle, Kitchener is defended on the ground that the wounded were dangerous and in many cases killed or injured those in the Sirdar's army who attempted to succor them, a fact which is denied by none.

God, it is said, would not allow the tomb of Moses to be disclosed, so that He might prevent the Jews from making pilgrimages to it. The Sirdar could not hide the tomb of El Mahdi, so he did the next best thing to prevent fanatical Mohammedan pilgrimages to Khartoum and destroyed it. This consideration is urged in defense of the destruction of Khubbet el Mahdi in Khartoum. The truth of the matter is, the Mahdi's grave was considered a Mohammedan religious shrine, and in this country as, in fact, in the entire East, to put one's foot on an enemy's neck or to destroy anything that belongs to his religion is a symbol of his humiliation, and Kitchener knows this. The heat in the Soudan is excessive, the villages which the Khalifa and the Mahdi destroyed in sheer tyranny are still, for the most part, in ruins.

Agents of the Church of England Missionary Society and the American United Presbyterian Church are anxiously waiting to go up and do mission work in the Soudan, but Lord Kitchener tells them that their hour is not yet, and that they must possess themselves in patience until he announces the proper moment. PHILISTIA.

Changes at the Navy Yard.

Several of the naval officers now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard were yesterday ordered to other posts of duty. Commander J. M. Hemphill, commanding the naval transport Buffalo, recently returned from Manila, has been assigned to the command of the cruiser Detroit, now on her way to Washington from Nicaragua. The Buffalo is to go out of commission. Lieut. Dougherty of Rear Admiral Philip's staff and Lieut. W. J. Sears, Ordnance Inspector, have been ordered to Manila.

AMBITIOUS CHURCH EFFORT

Monster Tent Meeting in This City to Last All Summer.

MANY CHURCHES INTERESTED

Tent to Seat 1,200 at Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street — To Counteract Effects of Higher Criticism— Moody Will Help.

The most ambitious Summer church effort ever undertaken in this city will be inaugurated, if all goes well, on June 18. It consists of a vast outdoor service enterprise, backed by the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian, Amity Baptist, Calvary Baptist, Central Presbyterian Churches, and the Church of the Disciples and Church of the Strangers. A vacant plot of land 200 feet square, at the corner of Fifty-sixth Street and Broadway, has been secured rent free, and a great tent, capable of seating 1,200 persons, has been purchased. The tent has side walls which can be opened out, enabling 3,000 or 4,000 persons to see and hear. New seats have been prepared, and there is to be put in a pipe organ, which will support a vast chorus under Choirmaster Buckholtz.

An organization having in charge the undertaking has been formed, with William Phillips Hall as President; J. L. B. Holme of Calvary Church, Treasurer; George E. Bemis, Church of the Strangers, Secretary; the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, the Rev. E. S. Holloway, the Rev. John H. Elliott, the Rev. Leighton Williams, and James Talcott. This organization was completed at a meeting on June 6, when it was decided that the chief purpose of these meetings, planned to be held in this tent, was to be to counteract the alleged present tendency toward higher criticism. It was decided not to mention higher criticism, for the statement was made that the best way to preach down error was to preach up truth. One member said that everywhere people are tired of the scoffs at Bible truths, and hence he believed that a strong and positive campaign in New York, lasting throughout the Summer, and held in the open air, would be imitated throughout the country.

Dwight L. Moody has been invited to come here to formally inaugurate the work by preaching the first sermon on Sunday afternoon, June 18. He has been invited by the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur to occupy the pulpit of the Calvary Baptist Church on that evening. Religious services in this tent are to be held, after Sunday, on every night, except Saturdays and Sundays, and to be kept up for four months. One of the projectors said yesterday that it is well known that many people cannot go to the country, much less can they go to Northfield. The boast is made that better meetings will be held here than are held at Northfield, and continued long enough to admit of every one who wishes to do so going to hear the sermons. These sermons are to be delivered by some of the ablest preachers in America. All of them have been selected for their known orthodox views. They include the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, the Rev. Dr. H. M. Wharton, Dwight L. Moody, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, the Rev. John H. Elliot, the Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Smith, the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, the Rev. Dr. David Gregg, the Rev. Dr. J. F. Behrends, the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, and the Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson. Advantage is also to be taken of visitors from abroad, and the Rev. F. B. Meyer, the Rev. Campbell Morgan, and the Rev. Sidney A. Selwyn will deliver sermons. Laymen of note have also been invited, and they include Robert E. Speer, Major D. W. Whittle, John R. Mott, and Gen. O. O. Howard.

The spiritual part of the work will be in charge of the Rev. S. Hartwell Pratt. A missionary, the Rev. Mr. Barnes, has been engaged to visit persons whose names may be secured at the meetings, and refer them to each of the several churches, to the end that pastoral work may not be neglected, and results lost. Ira D. Sankey has donated song books for the use of the choir, and 500 voices will be secured if possible. The hour for the Sunday services has been fixed at 4:30, in order that they may not interfere with services in churches. The opening service will take place at that hour.

Speaking of the effort the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur said yesterday:

"We don't want to antagonize anybody but the devil. We shall not, as I understand the scope of the meetings, denounce Sunday recreation. Instead we shall furnish better recreation than is usually obtained by those who remain in New York through the Summer. As many New York people cannot go to Northfield, we can bring Northfield to New York. And in all of the services and sermons the old faith and old Bible will be the theme. I am only one of the committee in charge, but I am sure the purpose is to answer the higher criticism, not by referring to it, but by putting forth what is better. I believe fully that the public is weary of indefinite teaching in many pulpits and is longing for constructive teaching. Hence I think that the movement about to be inaugurated here will spread to other cities. Wherever I go I find persons who ask for definite statements. Critics have their fads just as other people do. The destructive fad has had its day. The reaction is seen in all the great conventions, in none more pronouncedly so than in the Sunday School Convention just closed at Poughkeepsie. No sentiments uttered there were more warmly received than those which reaffirmed the trustworthiness of the Bible as the rule of faith and practice in religion.

"It ought to be the purpose of these meetings to show that critics of one period destroy the critics of another period. The higher criticism of to-day is simply old errors with new faces. Every man who is familiar with the history of Bible interpretation and theological speculation recognizes these theories as modern editions of objections to the Bible made as early as the third and fourth centuries. The fact is that Porphyry originated many of the methods of criticism which are now in vogue. He was without doubt one of the ablest and most brilliant opponents Christianity ever had. Hence at these out-door meetings, where I believe will be many persons who never go inside of a church building, the way to preach down error is to preach up truth. The only way to drive out darkness is to let in light. The true Church welcomes truth from whatever quarter it comes, and by whatever messenger it is brought. If there be a decline in religious life, as is claimed in many quarters, it is due in no small part to the destructive criticism of the Bible, to the indefiniteness of much pulpit teaching, and to the desecration of the Lord's day, and to the neglect of the services of the Lord's house. The hour has come for a revival of old-fashioned religion, and those who project these out-of-door meetings this Summer believe this is the most practicable way, in warm weather at least, to reach people who need most to be reached. I hope Mr. Moody will find it possible to come for our opening service, and I have invited him to preach that evening in Calvary pulpit."

CARS FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

A Syndicate Places a Big Order with the Pullman Company.

CHICAGO, June 14.—The Pullman Palace Car Company has received a big order from Chevalier Boutelle, who represents large railway interests in the Argentine Republic and Buenos Ayres and has been in Chicago for some days looking over plants and manufactories. His syndicate, which represents $150,000,000 of English capital, has heretofore done all its buying in England. It has now ordered of the Pullman Company palace cars and coaches, with some street railway cars for Buenos Ayres, to the amount of $5,000,000.

Mr. Boutelle may make some more heavy purchases. The street cars will be equipped with the best American motors.

Runaway Injures Man and Wife.

Thomas Mulholland and his wife of Ridgewood, L. I., were injured yesterday afternoon by being thrown from a light wagon in which they were riding behind a spirited horse. The animal took fright from a steam roller in Vermont Avenue, Brooklyn, and ran away. The horse ran down to Bushwick Avenue, then to Casper Avenue, and then to Evergreen Avenue, where the carriage was overturned and the occupants hurled to the street. Mulholland struck the pavement on his head, receiving an ugly scalp wound and probable fracture of the skull, while Mrs. Mulholland fell on her side, fracturing several ribs. Both were attended by an ambulance surgeon from St. Catherine's Hospital, and later taken to their home at their own request.

ITALY'S NAVY IS WEAK.

Startling Disclosures Made in a Report Recently Filed—But Few Warships Fit for Use.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 8.—Much comment and discussion has been aroused here by the recent declarations of the Minister Palumbo regarding the seriously defective state of the Italian Navy at present, despite the enormous expenditures lavished upon its maintenance during the last few years.

The report of Signor Randaccio on the balance of the navy, which has been submitted to an examination on the part of the governmental board, has shown the real state of affairs to be even worse than it was thought to be. The board was so impressed by Signor Randaccio's report that it has considered it a duty to make a minute and careful examination of each of Randaccio's various affirmations. Although the result of their inquest is as yet unpublished as a whole, and may be liable to some modifications before being made public, several facts have leaked out and have appeared in the first Italian papers as to the effective conditions of the navy at present. For instance, the following statements of Signor Randaccio have been recognized and proved by the board of examination:

"The ships Saint-Bon and Filiberto, (when these two are launched and ready,) Re Umberto, Sicilia, and Sardegna are battleships fit to stand in the first line; the Andrea Doria, Lauria, Morosini, and Dandalo, though ranking as first-class, are not in a condition at the present moment to be considered as such. The Garibaldi, Varese, and Vittor Pisani (when launched and ready) are all three fine cruisers, which in case of war could be classed with the above-named battleships. The Carlo Alberto would be a good type of cruiser if certain modifications and changes were made in her armament.

"To sum up, there are seven battleships already in commission, more or less good, another to be ready in a few months, four more in a year or eighteen months, (twelve in all,) a thirteenth to be ready in three years, and two more in four, according to present appropriations and orders. The well-known Dinlio, on account of the bad state of her boilers and machinery, and the deficient and antiquated type of her armament, is no longer fit to take part in a modern fight, nor is she fit to be transformed into a first-class battleship, as has been proposed with the Dandalo. She is to be classed now as a coast-guard ship, for the defense of Spezia.

The Italia and the Lepanto, on account of their slight armor, are not fit to stand even against small armored vessels of slight power. The Lepanto can still be used as a coast guard, the Italia only as a floating battery. The Affondatore, Ancona, Maria Pia, Castelfidardo, and San Martino can only be considered as coast guards. The Marco Polo, although an armored cruiser, cannot be classed with the ships of the first class. All the five ships of the fourth class and the nine of the fifth are only fit for transports and for representatives at foreign stations, or else as coasting cruisers. The ships of the sixth class cannot be used with any advantage, and the two of the seventh class are absolutely useless.

The five torpedo boats of the first class cannot be used in active service except with extreme prudence, and of the 153 smaller ones belonging to the navy only 80 are in good condition, and these are eleven years old. These also could only be used in coast defense, and the appearance of a few destroyers would render them useless as well. Of the large ships now in course of construction the Emanuele Filiberto will be ready shortly, the Ammiraglio Saint-Bon in the Autumn, the Vittor Pisani this month, the Garibaldi and Varese in December, the Regina Margherita and Benedetto Brin in the Spring of 1904, the Ferruccio in February or March, 1902. With these facts in hand, the position of Italy at the present moment, among the naval powers of the world, is certainly not a very powerful one, and much lower than it has generally been considered. In case of war but three of the fine ships now building could possibly be made available, and the defects of the older boats would be brought even more prominently into notice. Meanwhile the publication of the report of the Board of Investigation is awaited with interest by the various European nations. F. M. P.

TRADE IN BRITISH COLONIES.

How American Retaliation Affects Trinidad and Tobago Ports.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, West Indies, May 20.—President McKinley having revoked, by proclamation, the act of Congress under which the United States tonnage duty was suspended on vessels arriving at American ports from the British colonies of Trinidad and Tobago, the Legislative Council here will shortly be asked to arrange the tariff on shipping in order to make this a free port and thus gain relief from the measures of the United States.

For some years past extensive operations have been and are still being carried on in extending and improving the harbor and wharfage accommodation at this port, and, in order to reimburse the cost of these works, the local Legislature decided that on and after July 8, 1898, tonnage taxes should be imposed upon foreign shipping.

With other foreign shipping American vessels were subjected to the tonnage dues (8 cents per ton) on cargo landed in or shipped from the colony. On the matter being reported to the United States Treasury Department, the question was taken up by Col. Hay, Secretary of State, and representations were made on the subject through Sir Julian Pauncefote, the Ambassador for England at Washington, to the British Foreign Office. Mr. Hay in his letter to Sir Julian Pauncefote explained that the imposition of tonnage dues on American vessels was contrary to the conditions upon which the Presidential proclamations of April 5, 1885, and Dec. 2, 1891, were issued, and that "the conditions contingent upon which the proclamations above referred to were issued no longer existing, the President is constrained to issue his proclamation revoking them."

The intimation that a tonnage tax on American vessels was being imposed at Trinidad appears to have come as a surprise to Lord Salisbury, the British Foreign Minister, and he at once referred the matter of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, intimating that the Foreign Office desired to be informed whether the information was correct, in view of the exemption granted to vessels from Trinidad by the Presidential proclamation of April 5, 1898.

When the United States Government retaliated, shipping circles in this colony were not surprised, but considerable dissatisfaction was freely expressed against the Colonial Government for persisting with their mista

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

Merry Prince Won the Myrtle Stakes by a Nose.

IMP RAN A VERY GOOD RACE

The Other Events Were Won by Gaze, Gulden, Mark Cheek, and Peat.

Although there were a stake race and two handicaps on the card for the Gravesend races yesterday, the sport was, on the whole, much of the consolation order. There were surprises for the bookmakers when Gaze won the opening dash at six furlongs, with 10 to 1 against her and when Gulden landed the race for maiden two-year-olds at 15 to 1. But Gaze was at a false price, as the race was at just her distance, and the bookies must have been crazy when they made such cattle as Heliobas and Primate favorites over Mr. Hayman's speedy mare. Gaze won the race just as she pleased, and as she ought to have done on her past record. Neither of the favorites got any part of the money, both Rhinelander and Swiftmas outrunning them in the stretch and getting second and third money, respectively.

Imp won the handicap at a mile and an eighth so very cleverly that those who have fancied her for the Suburban in times past had their faith braced up, and now think that she will be able to give any of the starters an argument for the money in the big event on Saturday. Warrenton ran a very bad race against her, and was beaten out for the place by the light-weighted and absurdly named Pirate M. Intrusive was the good thing for the race, and was heavily played by a shrewd division. But he could not race fast enough to keep his blood in circulation yesterday, and was next to last in the field of six to finish.

The Corinthian was a hot favorite for the race for maiden two-year-olds, but he was beaten in the run through the stretch by Gulden, one of John E. Madden's tricks, about which so little was known that he was at 15 to 1 in the betting. Mr. Paget sent Creeper in the race, and he led the party to the stretch, where he cut it, and was a poor third at the finish.

Merry Prince won the Myrtle Stakes at a mile and a sixteenth, which was the only fixture on the card, with the very comfortable odds of 4 to 1 against him. It was not an easy race for the Daly horse, however, for Continental first and then Charentus acted as if they would be the winner of the prize. Continental gave it up at the end of seven furlongs, and Charentus then took command and tried to make a runaway race of it. Spencer sent Merry Prince on with such a rush at the end that he was able to beat Charentus in the very last stride by about the width of his nose.

Backers of Mark Cheek at from 1 to 5 to 4 to 8 on were given the liveliest sort of a scare in the fifth race, when that hottest favorite of the meeting was so closely pressed at the finish by Hansborough that the latter came very near beating him, and would have done so had there been a couple of lengths further for the latter to go. It was only by the very narrowest of margins that the favorite got the money, and George Wheelock, who had bet thousands of dollars on his chances, had a spell of the Mark Cheek jim-jams until he saw the number go up, when he drew a long sigh of relief and rubbed great beads of sweat from his brows.

Peat, an even-money favorite, won the last race and sent the backers of the favorite home in good humor. Ed Tipton and Fenetta had the lead in the stretch, when both quit a little, so that Peat had a chance to win and Holdon to get the second money. Varus, who was brutally beaten over the head by the stable boy Brecker, who rode him, broke down so badly in the race that he had to walk home, and Harry Crawford also pulled up lame.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Purse, $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Six furlongs. Time—1:14¼.

1—Gaze, M. L. Hayman's ch. f., 3 years, by Falsetto-Glimpse, 115 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 .....(McCue)

2—Rhinelander, H. E. Leigh's b. c., 3, 111, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1 .....(N. Turner)

3—Swiftmas, Delmel & Farrell's br. c., 4, 119, 8 to 1 .....(R. Williams)

Primate, 4, 115, 18 to 5, (Maher;) Filon d'Or, 3, 111, 15 to 1, (Clawson;) The Star of Bethlehem, 4, 106, 40 to 1, (Spencer;) Heliobas, 3, 109, 4 to 1, (O'Connor;) Judge Tarvin, 3, 102, 8 to 1, (Odom;) Dr. Eichberg, 3, 108, 12 to 1, (W. Martin;) Momentum, 4, 102, 20 to 1, (Wilson;) Fairy Dale, 4, 92, 200 to 1, (Phelan;) Kingdon, 3, 117, 20 to 1, (Mitchell;) Danforth, 4, 97, 100 to 1, (Gisbourne;) Tamor, 3, 105, 12 to 1, (Bullman,) and Imperator, 5, 39 to 1, (Moody,) who bled in the last quarter and was pulled up, also ran and finished as named.

Won driving by a head; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, only $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:53¾.

1—Imp. Harness & Brossman's blk. m., 5 years, by Magner-Fondling, 126 pounds, 16 to 5 and even .....(Clawson)

2—Pirate M., H. Warnke's ch. c., 3, 97, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5 .....(Odom)

3—Warrenton, W. L. Oliver's b. c., 4, 126, 3 to 1 .....(McCue)

The Gardner, 3, 103, 20 to 1, (Mitchell;) Intrusive, 4, 120, 2 to 1, (Taral,) and Bon Ino, 4, 109, 20 to 1, (R. Williams,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a gallop by three lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Weights 10 pounds below the scale. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08½.

1—Gulden, J. E. Madden's ch. c., by Spendthrift-Tarantella, 112 pounds, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1 .....(Sims)

2—The Corinthian, A. White's ch. c., 112, 9 to 10 and 2 to 5 .....(Maher)

3—Creeper, Sydney Paget's ch. c., 112, 8 to 1 .....(Clawson)

Vesuvian, 112, 7 to 1, (McCue;) Pasig, 112, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) Goldone, 112, 20 to 1, (Odom,) and Sanitary, 112, 30 to 1, (N. Turner,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Myrtle Stakes for three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse, $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, $15 forfeit, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:46¼.

1—Merry Prince, W. C. Daly's b. h., 6 years, by Prince Royal-Merry Nelly, $1,900, 107 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5 .....(Spencer)

2—Charentus, O. L. Richard's b. g., by Charaxus-Contenta, 5, 102, 9 to 2 and 7 to 5 ..(Clawson)

3—Continental, J. L. Holland's b. h., aged, by Luke Blackburn-Allen, 103, 9 to 5 ..(Maher)

Maximo Gomez, 4, 93, 15 to 1, (McCue;) Alpen, 3, 88, 7 to 1, (Odom,) and Handball, 4, 101, 8 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a short head; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds which have run and not won at this meeting. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third; colts to carry 115 pounds; fillies and geldings, 112 pounds; maidens allowed 10 pounds; winners of $1,500 to carry scale weight. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Mark Cheek, E. F. Simms's blk. c., by Albert-Susie Lasley, 115 pounds, 1 to 8 and out .....(H. Martin)

2—Hansborough, L. Elmore's ch. c., 105, 6 to 1 and 1 to 3 .....(Odom)

3—Eileen Daly, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 102, 30 to 1 .....(Maher)

Won in a drive by a head; four lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have run and not won at this meeting, selling. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:45½.

1—Peat, J. McCafferty's b. g., aged, by Jim Gore-Nannie D., $900, 105 pounds, 11 to 10 and 2 to 5 .....(Moody)

2—Holdon, E. Peters's ch. c., 3, 95, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5 .....(Odom)

3—Ed Tipton, W. H. May & Son's b. c., 3, 94, 4 to 1 .....(Mitchell)

Fennetta, 4, 96, 40 to 1, (Blair;) Murillo, 4, 106, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Harry Crawford, 4, 106, 40 to 1, (N. Turner,) and Varus, 4, 103, 100 to 1, (Brecker,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

Entries at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages. Six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Lambent 133	Ornamental	111
Cormorant 125	Imperator	111
St. Clair 124	Dr. Sharp	109
Benhadad 122	Red Spider	105
Miss Rowena 121	Emily	105
Vertigo 119	Bardella	100
Sweet Caporal 118	General Maceo	103
Decide 116		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds which have run and not won at this meeting; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Holdon 107	Fast Black	100
Survivor 107	Tyrahena	99
Weller 106	Spurs	99
Great Neck 104	Althea	99
Hard Knot 103	Tyran	96
Mazo 102	Lioness	94

THIRD RACE.—The Tremont Stakes of $10,000, for two-year-olds. Six furlongs.

Missionary 112	Magnificent	112
Erwin 112	Mischievious	112
McMeekin 112	Maribert	112
Others 112	Petruchio	112
David Garrick 112	Last Cord	112
Colonel Roosevelt 112	La Foudre	112
Bramble Rose 112	Primrose Day	112

Mischievious and Maribert, C. Fleischmann's Sons' entry; Bramble Rose and Last Cord, Sydney Paget's entry.

FOURTH RACE.—Brooklyn Derby of $10,000, for three-year-olds. One mile and a half.

Lotharlo 126	Glengar	119
Aham 119	MacLeod of Dare	119
Lackland 119	Half Time	116
The Bouncer 119		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five and a half furlongs.

Lampglobe 107	Lottie Sheville	96
Fonsalee 102	Ceylon	96
Big Gun 102	Mynheer	92
Innovator 98	Decimal	89

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward. Two miles.

Westaun 160	Colonel Bartlett	143
Governor Budd 153	Cock Robin	138
Populist 147	Sifter	135
Arquebus 147		

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—Racing results at Latonia:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Malaise, 107 pounds, (Silvers,) 2 to 1, won; Norma Taylor, 103, (J. Hill,) 11 to 5, second; Cringe, 102, (Ross,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Mischance, Becky Ban, Sir Philip Sidney, Lela Murray, Rice, Ethel Davis, Over Jordan, and Manila also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Villa V., 103½ pounds, (J. Hill,) 4 to 1, won; Olekma, 103, (Everitt,) 1 to 2, second; Isabinda, 107, (Crowhurst,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:02⅘. Etta, Olinda, Vallie F., Dark Spots, and Our Guess also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One Mile; selling. Periwig, 101 pounds, (Silvers,) 4 to 1, won; Otto H., 101, (Boland,) 8 to 1, second; Donation, 101, (Ross,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Julia Hazel, Fresco, Gustave Cook, Kalmia, Howitzer, Dashaway, Tillie Herr, Virgie O., and Telford also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; handicap. George Krats, 102 pounds, (Crowhurst,) 8 to 5, won; The Lady in Blue, —, (Silvers,) 6 to 1, second; Guide Rock, —, (Boland,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:21. Carl C., Horace, and Three Bars also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Lew Kraft, 103 pounds, ((H. Wilson,) 2 to 1, won; Barney F., 110, (Everitt,) 4 to 5, second; Burl, 110, (Landry,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:02⅘. Lizzome, Redd, Postmaster Bailey, Gallardo, and Charloteer also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Full Dress, 107 pounds, (Crowhurst,) 8 to 1, won; April's Lady, 99, (Harshberger,) 15 to 1, second; The Sluggard, 112, (Everitt, (3 to 1,) third. Time—1:55⅘. May Be So, Georgie, Ramlet, Mile Post, Duplicate, Margaret Hagerman, Lightning Express, and McKnight also ran.

SLOAN WINS AT ASCOT.

American Jockey First in One Race and Second in Another.

LONDON, June 14.—The Visitors' Plate at Ascot to-day was won by Lord William Beresford's Jiffy II., ridden by "Tod" Sloan. Galliot was second, and Silver Fox third.

The Royal Hunt Cup was won by D. J. Jardine's Refractor. Eager was second and Lord William Beresford's Knight of the Thistle, ridden by "Tod" Sloan, was third.

Arthur James's three-year-old Fascination won the Coronation Stakes. Sloan rode P. Lorillard's Myakka and finished third.

Jouvence, P. Lorillard's chestnut colt, ridden by Sloan, finished third in the race for the Triennial Stakes. Longy was the winner, and Arthur James's Dum Dum was second.

The Ascot Derby Stakes were won by the Duke of Westminster's Frontier. Jolly Tar, ridden by "Tod" Sloan, finished second.

AUGUST BELMONT'S TURF PLANS.

To Quit Racing at Present, but Keep His Official Place.

Mr. August Belmont, when asked yesterday about the rumors of his retirement from the turf, said they were not true. All his yearlings will be sold, and the horses at present training in his stable may be disposed of gradually at private sale; but in his official capacity as Chairman of the State Racing Commission and Chairman of the Jockey Club he will be more active, if that is possible, than ever before.

The fact that Mr. Belmont is in deep mourning is responsible for his temporary retirement from active participation as a racing man; but, officially, he will be present at the meetings and will be in the stands whenever possible. All his official relations will be continued, so that his interest in the sport will be as great as it ever was.

J. H. LADEW'S YACHT LAUNCHED.

The Columbia Leaves the Ways at Elizabethport, N. J.

J. Harvey Ladew's big steel steam yacht Columbia was launched yesterday from the Crescent Ship Yards at Elizabethport, N. J. The ceremony was witnessed by nearly 500 persons. The new Columbia replaces the yacht of the same name which was sold to the Government soon after the war with Spain started.

In design, the new yacht resembles the gunboat Annapolis, which was from the board of the same designer, Lewis Nixon, and which was launched from the same yards three years ago. Her underbody shows that she was evolved more as a safe ocean cruiser than for speed, but her topsides and graceful sheer lines give her a yachty and rakish appearance that will make her compare favorably with Commodore Morgan's new Corsair.

The vessel was launched shortly before noon. As she began to move down the ways Mrs. Rebecca Ladew, the mother of the owner, shattered the customary bottle of champagne across the forefoot of the craft, exclaiming at the same time: "I christen thee Columbia."

The principal dimensions of the new Columbia are: Length over all, 200 feet; length on the load water line, 165 feet; extreme beam, 33 feet 6 inches, and draught, 11 feet. She will be equipped with triple expansion engines, the steam being supplied by two Scotch boilers, and Mr. Nixon said yesterday that the expected a speed of about 14½ knots from her. Mr. Ladew will cruise around the world in her. She will have three masts, will be rigged as a brigantine, and will carry an unusually large spread of canvas. She could be altered to a war vessel in ten days.

LAUNCHING OF THE KISMET.

J. Roger Maxwell's Steam Yacht Is Now Afloat at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 14.—J. Rogers Maxwell, who for years has been a prominent figure in yacht-racing circles, has finally adopted steam as a motive power for his pleasure craft, and his new steam yacht Kismet was launched this afternoon from the yards of Pusey & Jones, this city. The ceremony was successful, and was witnessed by a large number of invited guests. Mr. Maxwell was not present, and the launching was conducted under the supervision of H. C. Wintringham, the designer of the yacht.

The Kismet is a handsomely modeled craft, built entirely of steel. She is 147 feet over all, 117 feet on the water line, 18 feet 6 inches beam and 7 feet draught. She has two deckhouses, the forward one being designed as a dining room and the after one will be used as a social hall. Both are handsomely decorated in rich mahogany, with draperies, &c., of harmonizing colors.

The yacht will be steered from a bridge on top of the forward deckhouse, and will be fitted with every up-to-date appliance known, including electric searchlight, engineer's signal telegraph, compass, &c. The galley, which extends the entire width of the ship, is directly below the dining room, with which it is connected by a dumb waiter. Forward of the galley are staterooms for the Captain, engineers, steward, and cook, while still further forward is the forecastle, with accommodations for eight men. Aft of the engine space is Mr. Maxwell's suite, which is handsomely decorated in mahogany and white enamel. Leading aft from the owner's quarters is a corridor that connects by way of a staircase to the after saloon on the main deck. Two staterooms are arranged on either side of this passageway, and still further aft are bathrooms and a large double stateroom that extends well into the counter.

The motive power of the yacht consists of two triple expansion engines and two water-tube boilers of the latest pattern. The Kismet is expected to develop a speed of seventeen knots.

Canadian Yacht Wins Again.

BEACONSFIELD, Quebec, June 14.—The Canadian yacht Dominion won the third race of the series from the Yankee, finishing at 3:27 P. M.

Egloff's Thousand-Mile Ride.

Gus Egloff, a New York wheelman who attempted to ride 1,000 miles, or ten consecutive centuries, in 100 hours, failed to accomplish the task. He finished the 1,000 mile ride after midnight this morning, having ridden almost consecutively since 6:30 P. M. Saturday. Egloff started out to ride 100 miles in 96 hours, but at midnight on Tuesday, after finishing the eight hundredth miles in less than 83 hours, he felt so fresh that he decided to go for a thousand-mile record. At 8:30 o'clock last night Egloff had still 40 miles to go. He has been paced almost continually. All his riding was done along the Merrick Road and on the Coney Island Cycle Path. Since he started he only slept about six hours.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Bostons Win Final Game of the Series with the New Yorks.

ERRORS OF JUDGMENT COSTLY

Attempt to Complete a Double Play Fails—Locals Could Hit in Only Two Innings—The Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	37	12	.755
Boston	33	15	.688
Philadelphia	28	19	.596
Baltimore	28	20	.583
St. Louis	28	20	.583
Chicago	28	21	.571
Cincinnati	24	23	.511
New York	22	27	.449
Pittsburg	21	26	.447
Washington	17	33	.340
Louisville	14	34	.292
Cleveland	8	38	.174

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Boston, 5; New York, 4.
Baltimore, 9; Washington, 3.
Pittsburg, 10; Cleveland, 1.
St. Louis, 2; Louisville, 0.
Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 1.

Games To-day.

New York in Brooklyn.
Philadelphia in Boston.
Baltimore in Washington.
St. Louis in Louisville.

The Bostons won the final game of their series with the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, but it was a close call. There might have been a different tale to tell had the locals played baseball as it should be played. A little more judgment should have been used in making plays when runs were imminent.

Very few teams, when the opponents are in the lead, will play back when there is a runner on third and only one out, as was the case in the fifth inning yesterday, when Boston got a run simply because the locals took a chance to close the inning by a double play. An easy grounder, which, if Wilson had played in close, would have stopped a run, allowed Killen to score.

Again in the seventh inning, Gleason had an easy chance to catch Tenney on second after stopping Long's grounder, by throwing to Wilson, who stood waiting on the bag. Gleason, however, threw to first, retiring the batter. A moment later Tenney scored on a hit by Collins.

Meekin pitched a fairly good game. He gave three bases on balls, two of these eventually resulting in runs. The locals did all their hitting in two innings. At other times Killen had them at his mercy. All of their runs were earned through clean batting.

O'Brien hit one of Killen's in-curves for a clean home run in the seventh. Gleason had previously reached first on a single to right. O'Brien hit the ball into the 25-cent stand in left. These two runs brought the score to 5 to 4.

Doyle began the ninth in a promising manner, hitting safely to left. Gleason popped a fly to Stafford and then Doyle started on a hopeless journey to second. He made a long slide and upset Long. The New Yorks will play in Brooklyn to-day. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Tiernan, rf.	1	1	4	0	0	Stahl, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Wilson, ss.	1	1	0	4	1	Tenney, 1b.	2	1	9	1	0
Van H'n, cf	0	1	0	0	0	Long, ss.	0	0	4	4	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0	Collins, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	3	4	1	Duffy, lf.	1	1	3	1	0
O'Brien, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	Lowe, 2b.	0	2	4	3	1
Warner, c.	0	0	4	1	0	Stafford, cf.	0	0	4	0	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0	Bergen, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Meekin, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Killen, p.	1	1	2	0	1
Total	4	6	27	13	3	Total	5	9	27	12	3

New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—5

Two-base hit—Van Haltren. Sacrifice hits—Long, Tenney, Stafford. Home run—O'Brien. Double play—Long and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 3. Struck out—By Meekin, 2; by Killen, 1. Left on bases—New York, 2; Boston, 7. First base by errors—New York, 3; Boston, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Baltimore, 9; Washington, 3.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Baltimores won to-day's game by hitting Dineen and Baker consecutively. Nops was hit often, but kept the Washingtons' hits scattered. Score:

Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—3
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	0	..	—9

Base hits—Washington, 9; Baltimore, 11. Errors—Washington, 2; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Washington, Dineen, Baker, and McGuire; Baltimore, Nops and Cresham. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGan.

Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 1.

CHICAGO, June 14.—For seven innings today's game was a pitchers' battle. Clever base running gave Chicago a run in the eighth, Cincinnati tied the score in the ninth, and in the tenth made the winning run on Taylor's wild pitch. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—2

Base hits—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 6. Errors—Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Chicago, Taylor and Chance; Cincinnati, Phillips and Vaughan. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner.

St. Louis, 2; Louisville, 0.

LOUISVILLE, June 14.—Powell, the St. Louis pitcher, had the Louisvilles guessing to-day and they were shut out. Rain stopped the game in the seventh inning. Score:

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	—2

Base hits—Louisville, 6; St. Louis, 5. Error—Louisville, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Phillippi and Kittridge; Cleveland, Powell and Criger. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Pittsburg, 10; Cleveland, 1.

CLEVELAND, June 14.—The home team was never in the game with Pittsburg today. The visitors batted the Cleveland's pitchers as they pleased. The score:

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
Pittsburg	1	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	x	—10

Base hits—Cleveland, 6; Pittsburg, 16. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Cleveland, Maupin, Bates, and Shreckongost; Pittsburg, Tannehill and Bowerman. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

Journal Beats the World.

The Journal team won its first game in the Morning Newspaper Baseball League yesterday, defeating The World team at Prospect Park by the following score:

World	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—7
Journal	7	0	4	1	9	2	0	1	x	—24

Batteries—World, Donohue and Leo; Journal, C. Baihn and Tobin.

Other Games.

At Hartford—Worcester, 7; Hartford, 3.
At Springfield—Springfield, 8; Providence, 4.
At Rochester—Rochester, 7; Toronto, 3.
At Cambridge, Mass.—Harvard, 9; Brown, 0.
At Syracuse—Montreal, 9; Syracuse, 6.
At Newark—Allentown, 9; Newark, 2.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The American Player, Marshall, Wins the Minor Series of Games.

LONDON, June 14.—At noon to-day the twelfth round of the International Chess Masters' Tournament was begun at St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster. The pairing was arranged according to Round 4 of the Berger system. The players were paired as follows: Tschigorin vs. Blackburne, Tinsley vs. Lasker, Cohn vs. Steinitz, Showalter vs. Maroczy, Janowski vs. Pillsbury, Lee vs. Mason; Bird and Schlechter had byes.

At the first adjournment at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon Blackburne had the better game against Tschigorin, Lasker had beaten Tinsley, Cohn had succumbed to Steinitz, Showalter had been beaten by Maroczy, Janowski and Pillsbury had adjourned their game in an even position, and Lee had the better position against Mason.

At the evening session Tschigorin and Blackburne divided honors. Janowski disposed of Pillsbury, and Lee vanquished Mason.

Appended are the total number of won and lost points up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	5½	4½	Pillsbury	7	4
Blackburne	5½	5½	Schlechter	7	4
Cohn	7	6	Showalter	6	6
Janowski	8½	2½	Steinitz	6	5
Lasker	9	3	Teichmann	5	12
Lee	4	7	Tinsley	3	9
Maroczy	8½	2½	Tschigorin	6	5
Mason	5	7			

In the minor tournament the American player, Marshall, drew his games against Mieses and Miller respectively. He, therefore, won the first prize to the value of $350. Marco and Physick divided the second and third prizes to the value of $250 and $150; Jones and Mieses divided the fourth and fifth prizes to the value of $100 and $75; Jackson and Smith divided the sixth and seventh prizes to the value of $60 and $25.

The final result of the minor tournament follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Marshall	8½	2½	Smith	5½	5½
Marco	8	3	Muller	5	6
Physick	8	3	Esser	4	7
Jones	7½	3½	Tabuntschikoff	3½	7½
Mieses	7½	3½	Erskine	3	8
Jackson	6½	5½	Klimsch	0	11

JEFFRIES TO MEET SHARKEY.

Morrissey, the Irish Heavyweight, Anxious to Fight the Champion.

William A. Brady, the manager for "Jim" Jeffries, and "Tom" O'Rourke, manager for "Tom" Sharkey, have arranged for a meeting on Saturday at Mr. Brady's office, at which articles of agreement for a twenty-five round bout between Jeffries and Sharkey will probably be signed. Brady believes that Sharkey is entitled to first chance, and the date of the battle will probably be fixed for September.

"Mike" Morrissey, the newly arrived Irish heavyweight pugilist, who is to meet Peter Maher before the Lenox Athletic Club Tuesday night, yesterday deposited $2,500 with George Considine to bind a match with Jeffries. In a letter addressed to Brady P. J. Dwyer of Brooklyn, manager for Morrissey, states that he would be pleased to meet Brady at any place designated next Wednesday to sign articles of agreement. Dwyer claims that Morrissey is the most formidable of all the opponents which Jeffries has to meet, and that he had already challenged Sharkey twice, but the latter refused to meet him.

Fitzsimmons has announced his intention of asking for another chance at the champion, but he says the latter is entitled to time enough to make some money out of his theatrical ventures before being asked to fight again. Both "Kid" McCoy and James J. Corbett are looking for a match with Fitzsimmons, but as he will probably try Jeffries again before signing with either of them, they, it is said, will be brought together before the club offering the largest purse.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 14.—W. A. Brady, manager for Jeffries, was seen tonight in reference to the challenge of Mike Morrissey. Brady said that if Morrissey is in earnest he will be accommodated. Jeffries is willing to meet Morrissey Aug. 3 in London, if the latter prefers, and not wait until the Sharkey bout is settled. Jeffries stated that he thought four rounds would be all that Morrissey would last.

Miss Shearson Wins at Golf.

Miss Marion Shearson won the monthly handicap for women yesterday on the Richmond County Country Club links at Staten Island. She was the only competitor rated at scratch. The scores are:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
Miss Marion Shearson	108	0	108
Mrs. Stephen H. Brown	118	7	111
Mrs. Van Rensselaer	119	3	116
Miss Mabel Park	113	2	111
Mrs. Otis L. Williams	118	8	110
Miss Park	130	15	115
Miss McNamee	125	2	123
Miss E. D. Austin	137	10	127

Australians Draw with Yorkshire.

LONDON, June 14.—At the close of play to-day in the cricket match at Bradford between the Australians and Yorkshire the home team had scored 278 runs for nine wickets down, in their second innings, and the match was declared drawn at an early hour, in order to allow the Australians to reach London for the second test match with an All-England eleven, which begins to-morrow.

A MURDER CASE UNRAVELED.

Chicago Police Believe They Have Captured a Man Who Killed a Woman in Berlin.

CHICAGO, June 14.—In the arrest of Bartholmae Kost, a young cabinetmaker of Vienna, Austria, the Chicago police believe they have cleared up the mystery surrounding the death of Marie Veodicka of Vienna, a crime which created a sensation in Austria, and for the perpetrator of which the police of two continents have been searching for some time.

Kost was found here living with his bride of a few months. The latter was Marie Schirma, a cook in Vienna. She is young and attractive, and, because of his love for her, Kost is said to have robbed and murdered Miss Veodicka.

According to the Austrian police, Miss Veodicka met Kost in New York in 1893. In May, 1897, she returned to Vienna, followed shortly after by Kost. It was announced they were to be married, and on March 14, 1898, Kost started for New York with Miss Veodicka, saying they would be married there. This was objected to by the girl's parents, who had given her 600 florins, and Kost agreed to marry Miss Veodicka in Berlin. Two days later a postal card signed Marie and Bartholmae was received from Berlin. This card, which was the last word ever received from Miss Veodicka, the police believe Kost wrote in order to disarm suspicion. Nearly two months later, while seining in the River Elbe, a fisherman brought to the surface the body of a well-dressed woman, which was finally identified as that of Miss Veodicka. Marks of foul play were apparent. The police at once suspected Kost of the murder.

It was learned that he had disposed of some of Miss Veodicka's wearing apparel in Vienna. Later it also was learned that Kost had married Marie Schirma on April 13 and, with her, had gone to America. They were finally traced to Chicago. Kost spends most of his time in crying and is in a state of almost complete mental collapse. Extradition papers have been applied for and he will be taken back to Vienna for trial.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, June 15.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M., in Room 124, Post Office Building. Jury calendar. Case on. No day calendar.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

SARATOGA, June 14.—In the Court of Appeals to-day argument was resumed in the case of The People vs. Howard C. Benham, appellant—a murder case. The argument occupied the entire day and is still unfinished. Calendar for to-morrow: 629, 60, 61, 42, 47, 62, 41, 39.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

22—Hudson Piaster Bd. Co. vs. Gill.
72—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Merchants' Ins. Co.
64—Merritt vs. Merritt.
73—Same vs. British Co.
29—Kullman vs. Cox.
74—Same vs. Assur. Co.
70—O'Rourke vs. Feist.
75—Man. Saw. Inst. vs. Western N. Y. Nat. Exchge.
76—Barnes vs. Cushing.
49—Mayor, &c., vs. Bannon.
77—Bank.
81—U. S. Casualty Co. vs. O. J. Gude Co.
71—Reilly vs. Man. Ry.
79—McLellan vs. Goodwin.
43—Sander vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Universal Trust Co. vs. Diederick.
33—Dowling vs. White.
34—Kingley vs. Friedman.
2—Walton vs. Alfaro.
3—Milliken vs. Scott.
4—Larned vs. McCaffrey.
35—Dickman vs. Dickman.
36—Chevra Medrash, &c., vs. Makover Chevra, &c.
5—In re Holtgrewe.
6—In re Beach.
7—In re Blundell.
37—Hannemann vs. Palmer.
8—In re Rosenberg Bros. & Co.
38—Harned vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
9—Prager vs. Prager.
10—Maginn vs. De Faria.
39—Mason vs. Advertiser Newspaper Co.
11—In re Bronx Royalty Co.
40—Trustees, &c., Peabody Fund vs. Tubbs
12—In re Elm St.
13—Standard Mfg. Co. vs. Smith.
41—Congregation Ezrath Benai Pinsk vs. Pomerantz.
14—Jesselsohn vs. Buel.
15—Anten vs. Huntington.
42—Montgomery vs. Stoddard.
16—Appelbaum vs. Appelbaum.
43—In re Brown.
44—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Waters.
17—Bar

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FINANCIAL.

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Notice is hereby given that said bonds numbered from 1 to 450 (being all the bonded indebtedness of the Company) will on the 15th day of July, 1899, be redeemed upon presentation, with coupon number ten (10) and all succeeding coupons attached, at the office of the Old Colony Trust Co., in the Ames Building, cor. Court and Washington Streets, Boston, Mass., Trustee, at 90% of their face value and accrued interest to said date, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

Interest will cease on and after said date, at which time the Trustee will satisfy the mortgage, and reserve a fund with which to redeem outstanding bonds at 90% of their face value, but without interest after July 15th, 1899.

BENJ. W. TINGLEY, Treas.
Phila., Pa., June 10th, 1899.

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DEALT IN.

DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

Certificate for 100 shares Arcadian Copper Co. No. D. 750. Transfer has been stopped, and application has been made for a new certificate. Please notify ROLSTON & BASS, 18 and 18 Broad St., New York.

FINANCIAL.

$1,500,000

Rio Grande Western Railway Company

First Consolidated Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

DATED APRIL 1ST, 1899. DUE APRIL 1ST, 1949.

Interest payable April and October first in the City of New York. In Coupon form $1,000 each; Convertible into registered certificates of $1,000 and multiplies thereof. Authorized at $20,000 per mile.

The State Trust Company, Trustee.

General WILLIAM J. PALMER, President of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company, has written us concerning the above issue as follows:

"Colorado Springs, Colo., "March, 1899.

"Messrs. SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
"Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,

"Dear Sirs:

"The Rio Grande Western Railway Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, of which we have sold you $1,500,000, will be secured on the entire properties of the Company, subject only, as to a part, to the existing 4 per cent. First Mortgage.

"They will be a first lien on about 110 miles already constructed, on 25 additional miles under construction, and upon all lines hereafter constructed or acquired, at the rate of $20,000 per mile. Also upon $266,000 of equipment already provided, and on all future equipment that may be acquired with the proceeds of any of these Bonds.

"In substitution for the First Mortgage five per cent. Branch Line Bonds now in the Treasury ($2,850,000), there will be issued of these 4 per cent. Consolidated Bonds $2,200,000, being at the rate of $20,000 per mile upon two important branches, aggregating, as above-stated, 110 miles. These 4 per cent. Bonds, however, will pass into the Treasury as a reserve of the Company, and the only additional interest charge actually created will be for the $1,500,000 Bonds now sold, which are for the following purposes, to wit:

"$500,000 to build 25 miles of new line under construction, including a branch line up the Provo Canon, and extensions of the Pleasant Valley Branch to additional coal mines in that field.

"The remaining $1,000,000 to discharge all car trusts and other indebtedness for equipment; to restore to our current resources the sum expended in 1896 in building the Servier Railway extension to Belknap, and to provide additional equipment.

"The surplus earnings of the Company beyond all charges prior to this issue amounted for the year ended June 30th, 1898, to $545,000; while the fixed charges on this issue of Bonds will be but $60,000.

"I fully concur in the estimate of our General Manager that the new equipment to be forthwith put under this mortgage as a first lien will net to the Company in saving of car mileage now paid to other roads, and from the command of additional business, the bulk of the interest on the entire $1,500,000 present issue. This is outside of any earnings from the new 25 miles of railway. The net earnings of the 110 miles of existing branches, upon which these Bonds have a prior lien, amounted in 1898 to double the interest on the issue now to be made.

"The First Mortgage and present Consolidated Mortgage Bonds constitute all of the liabilities of the Company, save what the proceeds of the Bonds now sold will discharge.

"Yours very truly,
"(Signed) W. J. PALMER, President."

Having privately sold the larger portion of the above issue, we offer the unsold balance at 87½ and accrued interest.

The subscription books will open at the offices of the undersigned on Thursday, June 15th, 1899, at 10 A. M., and will close at 12 o'clock the same day. Subscriptions may be earlier terminated.

The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot smaller amounts than those applied for.

Application will be made for listing the issue upon the New York Stock Exchange.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

Lee, Higginson & Co.,

44 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their resepective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
ANGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,

35 WALL STREET.
New York, June 9, 1899.

To the Holders of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:

Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company on the basis of **$1,100 Prior Lien Bonds (ex-coupon due July 1st, 1899) for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.**

Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from January 1st to June 30th, 1899, will be paid in cash on July 1st, to the registered holder.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New York

80 Broadway.
New York, March 23d, 1899.

The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this Company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($55,000) due on March 1, 1899, and that the undersigned, not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did, on the 23d day of March, 1899, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

6,	97,	203,	364,	532,	640,	764,	906,
8,	103,	234,	379,	544,	646,	772,	955,
31,	122,	242,	409,	572,	681,	794,	957,
64,	166,	251,	459,	577,	682,	805,	980,
70,	188,	257,	468,	582,	687,	874,	985,
74,	193,	309,	484,	608,	702,	901,	988,
77,	196,	310,	522,	628,	716,	905.	

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1899, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

REDEMPTION NOTICE.

THE OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF CLARKSVILLE, INDIANA.

First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, secured by mortgage dated October 1st, 1892.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that fifteen (15) bonds secured by the above mentioned mortgage have this day been selected by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. with interest to the coupon date next ensuing, in accordance with section fourth of said mortgage, bonds numbered as follows, viz.:

149	189	229	232	346	348
150	227	230	345	347	349
188	228	231			

All further interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons falling due October 1st, 1899.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

NEW YORK, June 2d, 1899.

I hereby certify that the above mentioned bonds were designated for redemption in my presence.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, with the coupon falling due October 1, 1899, will be paid at this office on October 2, 1899, or thereafter (any $1,080 per bond).

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 6

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that forty (40) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows:

60	138	384	474	601	674	866
80	220	396	475	606	696	922
89	248	402	558	650	777	934
96	262	430	561	651	781	954
101	302	464	585	663	796	
132	318	470	599	665	820	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due August 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice Pres't.

NEW YORK, May 8th, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the forty (40) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
Of Georgia Pacific Railway Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing August 1, 1899, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of August, 1899, at par.

Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. Hyde,
Second Vice President.

6% INTEREST 6%

The Mercantile Co-operative Bank,

Cor. 23d St. & Lexington Av.

Assets, $1,093,000. Surplus, $100,000.

Issues 6% Coupon Certificates,

Denominations, $25, $100, and $500.
Interest Coupons payable semi-annually at the Knickerbocker Trust Company.

Better Security Than Industrial Stocks,

for the reason that the Mercantile Co-operative Bank loans its funds only on Real Estate, New York City and vicinity. Further information and particulars of earning capacity of the Bank furnished upon application.

DIVIDENDS.

American Beet Sugar Company,

32 Nassau St., New York.
Interest on Preferred Stock.

Interest at 6% per annum from April 15th, 1899, to July 1st, 1899, will be paid at the Company's office, on the par of the preferred stock of the Company on and after July 1st to Preferred Stockholders of record on June 22d. Books close at the office of the CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY, 27 Pine St., New York, June 22d, at 3 P. M. and reopen July 5th at 10 A. M.

S. D. SCHENCK, Treas.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, June 8, 1899.

A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 3d next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company.

NEW YORK, June 13th, 1899.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors held this day a regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT. and an extra dividend of TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT. were declared; payable on and after June 30th, 1899, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, June 17th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, June 17th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M. and reopen on Saturday, July 1st, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,

May 29th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Electric Vehicle Company.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Common Stock, payable July 1st to Common Stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on Tuesday, June 20th, 1899.

The transfer books will close on Tuesday, June 20th, 1899, at 2:15 P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899.

ROBERT McA. LLOYD, Secretary.

Dated June 12, 1899.

Royal Baking Powder Company.

New York, June 14, 1899.

A dividend of 2% for the four months ending June 30, 1899, will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company July 1, 1899, to stockholders of record at close of business June 24, 1899.

Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 24, 1899, and reopen at 10 A. M. July 3, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN MORRIS, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

Northern Pacific Railway Company

Mills Building, New York, June 14, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the Company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid August 3, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 11, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 14, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.

On August 3, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of $2.00 per share on the Preferred A Stock for the half year ending with June, 1899, payable on the 31st day of July, 1899, to the holders of record on the last day of June, 1899.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred A Stock will be closed from the close of business on the 26th day of June to the 1st day of July, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.

St. Paul, Minn., June 8, 1899.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.

The 14th semi-annual payment of $2.00 per share interest on the 4% Debenture Stock of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company will be made, according to the contract pertaining to said Stock, on the 15th day of July, 1899, to the holders of record on the last day of June, 1899.

The Transfer Books of the 4% Debenture Stock will be closed from the close of business June 20th to the 1st day of July, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.

St. Paul, Minn., June 8, 1899.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the first preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 22, 1899. The first preferred stock transfer books will close at three P. M. on June 22, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 6,1899.

Dated New York, June 6, 1899.

FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Assistant Secretary.

The above dividend of two per cent. will be payable on July 6, 1899, to holders of the Voting Trustees' certificates for first preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company of record on the books of the Voting Trustees at the close of business on June 22, 1899. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees' certificates for first preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on June 22, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 6, 1899.

Checks will be mailed.

Dated New York, June 6, 1899.

J. KENNEDY TOD & COMPANY, Agents.

Pennsylvania Company.
Four and one-half per cent. Loan.

On July 1st, proximo, on bonds of this Loan will be paid at the National City Bank of New York. Transfer books close June 20th, 1899. T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

Steubenville & Indiana Railroad Company—Extended Five Per Cent. Loan.

Interest due July 1st, proximo, on the bonds of this Loan will be paid at the National City Bank of New York. Transfer books will close June 20th, 1899.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Western Union Telegraph Company.

New York, June 14th, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 123.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of July next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of June, inst.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of June 20th, inst., and reopened on the morning of July 5th next.

M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

234 FIFTH AVE.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.
New York, June 13, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½ %) from net earnings on the capital stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record June 20, 1899. Transfer books will close June 20th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopen July 3d, 1899.

ALFRED B. MACLAY, Secretary.

Otis Elevator Company.

71 Broadway, N. Y. City, June 13th, 1899.

The Board of Directors of Otis Elevator Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 PER SHARE upon the preferred stock of the company, payable at this office on and after July 15th, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the close of business June 24th, 1899. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at the close of business June 24th, 1899, and will be reopened at the opening of business July 17th, 1899.

LYNDE BELKNAP, Treasurer.

National Broadway Bank,

99TH DIVIDEND.

June 14th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1899.

The Transfer Books will be closed on June 14th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened July 3d, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Exchange Fire Insurance Company,

37 Pine St.
New York, June 14, 1899.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of the Exchange Fire Ins. Co. will be held at the office of the Company, 37 Pine Street, WEDNESDAY, 28th inst. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

C. S. FOUNTAIN, Sec'y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and election of Directors of the Yaryan Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room 144, Times Building, New York City, on the 21st day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.

H. T. YARYAN, President.

Dated New York, June 8th, 1899.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., June 1, 1899.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until two o'clock P. M., July 3, 1899, and then opened publicly, for the purchase of the Custom House property bounded by Wall, William, and Hanover Streets and Exchange Place, New York City. No offer less than three million dollars will be considered. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for one hundred fifty thousand dollars. The Government reserves the right to occupy said property until the new Custom House on Bowling Green is ready for occupancy, and as rent for such use the purchaser will receive interest on the purchase price at four per cent. per annum. The cash payment must be not less than seven hundred fifty thousand dollars; bidders must state their wishes as to the manner of making the deferred payments, the arrangement of which rests with the Treasury Department; deferred payments to bear interest at four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or to waive any defect or informality in any bid, should it be deemed in the interest of the Government to do so. For further information apply to the Collector of Customs, New York City.—L. V. GAGE, Secretary of the Treasury.

BIDS FOR SUPPLYING BOTH DEPARTMENTS of the Long Island State Hospital with coal for a period of one year, from October 1st, 1899, will be received at the office of the Board of Managers, Room 94 Franklin Trust Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, until noon of June 26th, 1899. Application should be made to said office or to the office of the Steward, Kings Park, L. I., for specifications and copies of contract. (Signed) TRUMAN J. BACKUS, Pres. Board of Managers.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central, ¾ to 115½; St. Paul, ⅛ to 130; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜ to 78⅛; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝ to 68⅝; Union Pacific preferred, ¼ to 76¾; Erie first preferred, ¼ to 35¾; New York Central, ¼ to 134½; Atchison, ⅛ to 18¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 98¾. Erie at 12⅞. Pennsylvania at 67¼, and Reading at 10⅝. British consols advanced 3-16, to 108 11-16 for money, and 108 13-16 for the account.

May Imports and Exports.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States for May issued by the Bureau of Statistics shows as follows:

IMPORTS—Merchandise, $70,181,628, an increase as compared with May, 1898, of about $16,500,000; gold, $3,070,285, decrease, $10,250,000; silver, $3,010,353, increase, $1,500,000.

EXPORTS—Domestic merchandise, $91,252,814; decrease, $17,800,000; gold, $2,049,255; increase, $1,940,000; silver, $4,436,549; increase, $252,000.

For the eleven months of the present fiscal year the exports of merchandise exceeded the imports by $23,547,860.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 14	491,044
To date this year	95,362,148
Corresponding date last year	49,180,080

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 14	$2,534,500
To date this year	$322,332,010
Corresponding date last year	$366,654,060

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Great. Nor. pf.	2
Am. Steel Hoop	2	Manhattan Con.	⅛
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	1	Nat. Lead	½
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	7
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Peo. Gas, Chi.	⅝
Federal Steel	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	½
Federal Steel pf.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	1	Glucose Sugar	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	3	H. B. Claflin	½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1	Int. Paper	2
Anz. Spirits pf.	½	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Tin Plate	½	Int. Silver	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1	Met. St. Ry.	4½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	¼	Minn. & St. L.	¾
Araconda Copper	1¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Balt. & Ohio	1	M., K & T. pf.	½
Brook. Un. Gas	1¼	Mo. Pacific	⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Nat. Lead pf.	¾
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Nat. Steel	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Nat. Steel pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	North American	½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	⅞	North. Pac. pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Pacific Mail.	½
Ccl. Fuel & Iron pf.	3	Penn. R. R.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	2¼	P., C., C. & St. L.	2½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1¼	Pressed S. Car	2
Consol. Gas.	½	St. L. S. W.	½
Cont. Tobacco	1½	Stand. Dist.	½
Del., L. & W.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of N. J. 5s, reg.	2⅜	Tol., P. & W. 1st	1
C. & O. 6s, Series A.	2½	W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	1⅞
Des. M. & Ft. D. 2½s	2		

Bonds Declined.

Chicago & East. Ill. gen.	1½	Lehigh Valley of N. Y. 1st	1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Though no news to warrant disquietude was anywhere disclosed, yesterday's security market was under pressure all day long. The professional element of the Stock Exchange seems disposed again to marshal on the bear side, and short accounts are again extended. Such recessions as were forced through the raiding processes reflected to very small extent anything like liquidation of investment holdings. If there be one fact clearer than most others at present it is that the investors of the country are quite at ease—contented with the evidences they have of widespread prosperity, confident that market values cannot go to pieces in the face of commercial and industrial conditions practically all favorable.

***

Much Wall Street interest centred in the testimony which President Havemeyer of the Sugar Trust gave yesterday before the Industrial Commission at Washington. Most of the bulletins detailing this testimony were inconsequential, however, and the stock market had sharp ups and downs as varied reports came over the wires announcing the drift of Mr. Havemeyer's testimony—some bulletins representing his statement to be exceedingly bullish, while other records could be construed very differently. The net result of fluctuations of Sugar Trust for the day was a gain of more than a point, though at one time the price was down over four points below what was the closing quotation. Much selling of Sugar Trust stock during the day was attended by circumstantial indications that insiders were the sellers.

***

The return of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan from Europe is regarded throughout Wall Street as suggestive of much possible accomplishment. Wall Street expectations are that Mr. Morgan will forthwith give personal direction to the financial affairs of consequence that have been lagging during his absence. The list of transactions which Mr. Morgan's presence may facilitate is long and represents much quite out of the ordinary. It may be, however, that Wall Street can have still one more example of how leisurely a strong man can be. It is beyond question that Mr. Morgan is masterful in quarters where tremendous deals are impending and his mere direction is quite all that is necessary to bring many consequential possibilities to successful accomplishment. But Mr. Morgan hitherto has never consented to let Wall Street hurry him, and it is hardly probable that anything like a sudden security market revolution is among his ambitions.

Of one fact, however, every observer can be confident: Mr. Morgan returns from Europe to find business interests of every character and in every quarter prospering even beyond the high record already made when, some time ago, he departed. He returns to find no grave business troubles whatsoever.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London did very little in this market yesterday, arbitrage transactions amounting to less than 5,000 shares. Practically all of this was on the selling side, but Southern Railway preferred, Louisville and Nashville, and the Union Pacifics were about the only stocks in which the foreign selling showed to any extent. London cables reported the market there as extremely dull, and there did not seem to be any expectation of new activity until something more definite is known as to the probable course of events in the Transvaal.

COMMISSION HOUSE BUYING.

Several of the more conspicuous commission houses were notably active on the buying side in yesterday's market. Flower & Co. took heavy blocks of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, People's Gas, and Federal Steel. Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. were also big buyers, particularly in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Federal Steel, and the Grangers. Representatives of the big commission houses all reported a disposition on the part of their larger clients to buy stocks on all recessions. In the late afternoon there was some little commission house selling, but this came chiefly from the less important houses.

SOME WESTERN SELLING.

Western houses were again sellers of the Granger stocks yesterday, basing their bearishness on the reports of a steady deterioration in the condition of Spring wheat. Advices from Chicago yesterday were that recent heavy rains have put the crop in a very poor condition. But, despite this, the wheat market did not show any inclination to boom. Houses with Chicago and St. Louis wires were by far the heaviest sellers of the Granger stocks. The declines which this pressure forced did not induce any liquidation, and in all of the Grangers there were encouraging rallies several times during the day.

SUGAR TRUST ERRATIC.

Sugar Trust acted in a very erratic manner yesterday, going through violent fluctuations within a range of six points and closing with a net gain of 1½ per cent. The early selling, upon which the stock broke to 147¾, was of the same character as that which has been responsible for Sugar's weakness during the past few days. The subsequent sharp rally was due to scattered covering, and to buying by traders who did not seem to be much impressed with Mr. Havemeyer's testimony before the Industrial Commission at Washington. Another break in the late afternoon got Sugar back to 150¾, in the last half hour it sold up close to 154, and just before the close broke sharply again to 152.

These fluctuations were accompanied by a lot of vague gossip regarding the settlement of the Sugar Trust war and by all sorts of discussion as to the significance of the testimony of Mr. Doscher and Mr. Havemeyer. Generally Mr. Havemeyer's disclosures to the Industrial Commission were regarded as unfavorable. He claimed that the trust's competitors are not hurting its business as much as people think, but he also admitted that efforts to crush out this competition had been futile and credited the opposition refineries with a capacity to supply 50 per cent. of the demand for refined sugars in the country.

Yesterday's stories regarding a settlement between the trust and the Arbuckles were of the same vague character as those which have been in circulation for several days past, and they were again emphatically denied by Wall Street interests having knowledge of Sugar Trust affairs.

METROPOLITAN HAMMERED.

The sharp break in Metropolitan Street Railway yesterday afternoon to 222 was credited to a bearish operator who is known to be heavily short of the stock. Finding Metropolitan unsupported for the moment, this operator took advantage of the opportunity and forced the price down on sales of a few hundred shares. Almost immediately, however, supporting orders were placed, and the stock rallied to 226 with even greater rapidity than it declined.

Friends of Metropolitan are talking with a great deal of bullishness, and are intimating that there is a "melon" to be cut before very long. The Metropolitan-Manhattan-Brooklyn Rapid Transit combination talk has induced considerable buying of the stock recently by strong commission houses.

STEEL AND WIRE.

Continued Chicago selling was responsible for the early weakness of American Steel and Wire common yesterday, but subsequent buying, rather aggressive in character, coming from Wall Street interests identified with the property put the stock up to 62. It closed at 61, with a fractional net loss for the day. The Western selling was again attributed to a bear clique headed

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, June 14, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16	18	125	Am. Car & Foundry..	18	18	18	18	—1
60	61	400	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60	60	60	60	.....
37½	38	2,035	Am. Smelting & Ref..	38	38	36½	37	—8
82⅝	83	2,132	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	83	83	81¾	83	—1
35¼	36½	825	American Cotton Oil.	36	36¼	36	36¼	+ ¼
8	12	70	American Linseed Co.	8	8	8	8	.....
74½	75⅝	50	Am. Malting Co. pf...	74	74	74	74	.....
10⅜	11	920	American Spirits Mfg.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	.....
31	33	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ½
60⅞	61	28,350	Am. Steel & Wire.....	60¼	62	60¼	61	— ⅜
96¾	96½	1,900	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	96	96¼	96	96	— ¼
152	152¼	113,098	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	149½	153¾	147¾	152	+1½
88½	89	1,725	American Tin Plate...	84¾	89¼	88¼	88½	— ½
85	85½	150	Am. Tin Plate pf....	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	— ½
96½	97	8,185	American Tobacco	97	97⅜	96½	96¾	—1
30¼	30¾	3,100	American Steel Hoop.	29¼	31¼	29¼	31	+2
75⅜	76	1,000	Am. Steel Hoop pf...	75¼	75¾	75	75½	— ½
50	50¼	3,105	Anaconda Copper.....	50⅜	50¾	50	50	—1⅜
17¼	17⅜	900	At., T. & S. F.....	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17¾	— ⅛
54⅜	54⅝	12,150	At., T. & S. F. pf....	55	55⅛	54⅜	54⅞	— ⅛
50⅞	51	1,550	Baltimore & Ohio....	50¼	51	50¼	50⅝	—1
73	73½	1,006	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	73½	73½	73¼	73½	.....
117	117¼	70,825	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	115⅝	118½	115⅝	117¼	—1½
138	140	315	Brooklyn Union Gas..	137¾	138¾	137¾	138½	—1½
14¾	15¼	800	Brunswick City	15	15½	15	15	.....
24⅝	24⅞	450	Chesapeake & Ohio...	25	25	25	25	.....
59¼	60	1,000	Chicago Con. Traction.	59½	60	59½	60	— ¼
131¾	131¾	18,120	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	132	132⅜	131⅝	131¾	— ¼
.....	76	200	Chi. & E. Ill., ex div.	75	75	75	75	— ½
13⅜	13⅝	1,800	Chicago Great West...	13⅞	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ½
126½	126⅝	22,220	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	127	127⅛	126¼	126½	— ⅝
152⅜	153¼	550	Chicago & Northw...	152⅜	153½	152⅜	153¼	+ ⅛
112½	112⅝	5,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	112⅝	113	112¼	112½	— ⅜
15	16	1,450	Chicago Term. Trans.	16	16	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
49	50	1,250	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	51	51	49⅞	50	— ⅛
54	54⅜	600	C., C., C. & St. L....	54½	54½	54	54	—1
98¾	99¼	435	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	98½	99	98½	99	+1
1¾	2	200	Colorado C. & I. Dev..	2	2¼	2	2½	+ ⅛
44⅜	45	2,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	44⅜	45¼	43⅜	45	+ ¼
106	110	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf..	105½	105½	105½	105½	—3
5	6¼	77	Colorado Midland	5	5	5	5	.....
15	16¾	36	Colorado Midland pf..	15	15	15	15	.....
5¼	5⅝	500	Colorado Southern	5⅜	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
44½	45	879	Col. Southern 1st pf..	45	45	44	44½	—2¼
17⅜	18¼	37	Col. Southern 2d pf...	17½	17½	17½	17½	.....
12⅝	14	150	Col. & H. C. & I.....	12½	12½	12½	12½	—1½
179	180	1,060	Consolidated Gas	179	180	178	179½	— ½
44½	44⅞	8,475	Continental Tobacco..	45⅜	45⅜	44⅞	44⅞	—1¼
81½	81⅞	500	Continental Tobac. pf.	81⅞	82¼	81⅞	82¼	— ½
118	119	275	Delaware & Hudson...	119	119	118¾	118¾	— ½
170	171	920	Del., Lack. & West...	170	170	170	170	— ½
22½	22⅝	825	Denver & Rio Grande.	22⅜	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅜
76⅝	77	3,400	Denver & R. G. pf....	77½	77½	76½	76⅞	—1
21	21⅜	1,470	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	20½	21½	20½	21	+ ⅛
17¼	18	100	Erie 2d pf	17⅜	17½	17¾	17⅜	— ¼
39¾	40	70	Evans. & T. H.....	39½	39½	39½	39½	.....
64½	64⅝	40,790	Federal Steel	63⅜	64⅝	63¼	64⅜	+ ⅛
84	84¼	3,830	Federal Steel pf....	83⅜	84¼	83¼	84	+ ¾
118½	119	100	General Electric	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	.....
68	68⅛	610	Glucose Sugar Ref....	68½	68¾	68	68	— ⅞
167¼	168¼	1,850	Great Northern pf....	167	168	167	168	+2
108	.....	480	H. B. Claflin Co.....	108¾	109	108¾	109	— ½
112¾	113½	150	Illinois Central	113	113	113	113	.....
42	43	920	International Paper...	43	43	42	42	—2
78½	79½	200	Internat. Paper pf...	78	78	78½	79	— ½
14	14¼	120	International Silver...	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
12¼	12⅝	300	Iowa Central	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12½	— ⅛
53½	54	50	Laclede Gas	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	.....
15⅜	16	10	Lake Erie & West....	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
67¼	67⅝	8,115	Louisville & Nashville.	67	67¾	66⅜	67⅝	+ ⅛
113¾	113½	18,140	Manhattan Con	112½	113¾	112¼	113¼	+ ⅛
226	226½	16,185	Metropolitan St. Ry..	229	230	222	226	—4½
13½	14	200	Mexican Central	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
56½	58	200	Minn. & St. Louis....	57	57	57	57	— ¼
94	95	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	94	94	94	94	+ ½
27¼	28	100	Minn. S. P. & S. S. M.	27	27	27	27	— ⅛
33½	33¼	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	33¼	33¾	33	33½	— ⅛
42	42¾	5,630	Missouri Pacific	42½	43¼	42⅝	41⅞	— ⅝
43¼	44	20	National Biscuit Co..	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	.....
30	31	210	National Lead Co....	30	30½	30	30½	+ ½
110	112	155	National Lead Co. pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	— ¾
51	51¾	2,723	National Steel	52¼	52½	50¾	51	—1
91	91¼	1,209	National Steel pf....	91⅞	92	91¼	91½	—1
116¾	116⅞	750	New Jersey Central ..	116⅜	116⅞	116⅜	116¾	— ⅛
172	175	210	New York Air Brake..	170	172	170	172	+7
131¼	131¼	3,050	New York Central....	131¼	131⅜	130⅝	131⅝	+ ⅜
26½	26⅝	1,382	N. Y., Ont. & West....	26½	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
20⅜	20⅝	100	Norfolk & Western....	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20½	— ⅛
68½	69	1,150	Norfolk & West. pf...	69	69¾	68⅝	69	+ ¼
11½	11¾	2,160	North American	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
46¾	47	3,745	Northern Pacific	47	47½	46⅞	46⅞	— ¼
75¾	75⅞	1,580	Northern Pacific pf..	76	76	75½	75½	—1
48⅝	48½	800	Pacific Mail	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¾	— ⅛
130¼	130⅝	2,900	Pennsylvania R. R....	131⅜	131½	130⅝	130⅜	— ⅛
120¼	120½	7,840	People's Gas, Chicago.	119⅝	120⅝	119⅝	120½	+ ⅝
56½	57	2,520	P., C., C. & St. L....	58	58¾	56¼	56½	—2½
52½	53¼	550	Pressed Steel Car....	54	54	53	53	—2
85	85¼	1,010	Pressed Steel Car pf.	84½	85¼	84½	84⅝	— ¼
2¼	2½	200	Quicksilver	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
60	60¼	4,200	Reading 1st pf	59⅞	60¾	59½	60¼	+ ¾
35	35¼	1,200	Reading 2d pf	35¼	35¼	35	35⅜	— ⅛
77	80	50	Rio Grande West. pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
104¼	111	300	St. L. & San Fran....	105	105	104½	104½	— ⅛
36½	37	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	36⅞	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	.....
11⅞	13	450	St. Louis Southw	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
29⅜	30¼	1,300	St. Louis Southw. pf..	30	30¼	30	30	— ⅛
31½	32	600	Southern Pacific	32¼	32½	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅛
49⅞	50¼	826	Southern Railway pf..	50¼	50⅝	49⅞	50	— ⅛
17¾	17½	800	Standard Dis. & Dis..	17¼	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
7¾	8¼	100	Standard R. & T.....	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
63¾	63⅞	6,150	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	63½	64	63	63¼	+ ⅛
40⅞	41¾	4,495	Union Pacific	41	41¾	40⅝	40⅞	— ⅛
74½	75	2,050	Union Pacific pf.....	75	75⅛	74⅝	75⅛	+ ⅛
27½	29	35	Union Bag & Paper...	30¼	30¼	30	30	.....
79⅝	80	350	U. B. & P. pf., ex div.	80¼	80½	80	80	.....
71⅝	71⅝	225	U. S. Leather pf.....	71½	71½	71½	71½	+ ¼
53½	53¾	2,040	United States Rubber.	53¼	53¾	53	53½	— ⅛
115¾	116	130	U. S. Rubber pf.....	116	116	116	116	— ⅜
7¾	8	300	Wabash pf	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
20½	20⅝	870	Wabash pf	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
89¾	90	2,945	Western Union Tel...	90	90	88¾	89¾	— ¼
8⅞	9	400	Wheel. & Lake Erie...	9⅛	9	9	9	— ¼
23¾	24	224	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	24	24	24	24	— ¼
1¼	1⅝	300	Wisconsin Cent., ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
3	5	100	Wis. Cent. pf., ctfs..	3	3	3	3	.....
16¼	16½	1,040	Wis. Cent., when iss..	16½	16½	16	16¼	— ⅛
54⅞	55¾	1,965	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	55	55	54½	55	.....
Sales.....		491,044						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100¾	..
3s, r., 1918	109	109½
3s, c., 1918	109	109½
3s, 1918, sm.	108½	109½
4s, r., 1907	112¾	113½
4s, c., 1907	113⅜	114½
4s, r., 1925	130¼	131
4s, c., 1925	130¼	131
5s, r., 1904	112½	113
5s, c., 1904	112½	113
D. C. 3-65s.	119	..
Adams Exp.	110	113
Alb. & Susq.	190	..
Am. Coal	140	200
Am. C. O. pf.	91	92¼
Am. D. Tel.	38½	40
Am. Exp.	136	140
A. Malt	20	21
A. S. R. pf.	117	118
A. T. & C.	100	102½
Am. Tob. pf.	140	143
Ann Arbor	14	15
Ann Arb. pf.	40	42
B. & O. S. W. pf. cfs.	91	93
Beech Creek	100	..
B. A. L. pf.	100½	..
B., C. R. & N.	34	40
B., R. & P. pf.	15	23
B., R. & P. pf.	74	76
B., C. R. & N.	105	..
Can. Southn.	53¼	53⅝
Can. Pac.	96	96½
Cent. P., ex. st.	32	33
Cent. P., ex. pald	51½	52¼
Chi. & Alton.	160	..
C. & A. pf.	180	..
C. & E. I. pf., ex div.	..	122½
C. G. W. pf.	68½	69½
C. G. W. pf.,	80	31½
C. G. W. deb.	80	90
C., I. & L.	9	10
C., I. & L. pf.	35	40
C., M. & St. P. pf.	172½	173
C. & N. W. pf.	192	194
C., L. & W.	9	11
C., L. & W. pf.	37	43¼
Cleve. & P.	185	..
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	3	6
Com. Cable.	179	..
Consol. Coal.	52	..
Cons. Ice	41	87
Con. Ice pf.	..	..
D, M. & Ft. D. pf.	108	113
Eighth Ave.	380	..
Erie	12¾	13
Erie 1st pf.	34½	35¼
E. & T. H. pf.	80	85
E. & T. H. pf.	30	32½
E. & T. M. pf.		63
Ft. W. & R. G.	24	26½
Glucose pf.	106	107½
Hock. Val.	23	24½
H. Val. pf.	55	58
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	100	..
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	100	..
Harlem	380	425
Homestake	69c	73
Ill. C. L.	100	..
Iowa C. pf.	47¼	47½
Jol. & Chi.	180	..
K. C., P. & M.	5	9
Kan. & M.	10½	12½
K. & D. M. pf.	16	18
K. & D. M.	3½	4
Knick. Ice	48	53
Knick. Ice pf.	76	79
Lac. G. pf.	90	102
L. S. & W.	115½	116
Lake Shore	206	210
Long Island	70	75
Man. C. R.	150	..
Man. R.	106	113
Man. Beach	20	25
Md. Coal pf.	60	75
M. W. S. E. of Chi.	14½	15
M. W. S. E. of Chi. pf.	56	58
Mex. N. certs.	3½	3¾
Mich. Cent.	113	..
Mil. L. S.	87	..
N. S. M. pf.	68	69
M., K. & T.	11¾	12½
Mob. & Ohio	38	42
M. & Essex.	183	..
Nat. R. pf.	97½	98
N. L. O. cfs.	3	3¾
Nat. Starch.	5	7½
Nat. St. 1st pf.	45	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	23
N. C. Coal.	36	39
N. Y. & N. H.	212	216
N. Y. C. & St. L.	12½	14
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	70
N. Y. & St. L. 2d pf.	29	30
Norf. South.	69	75
Ont. Mining.	8	10
O. R. R. & N.	36	40
O. R. R. & N. pf.	72	74
Pac. Coast.	88¾	40
Pac. C. 1st pf.	82	88
Pac. C. 2d pf.	55	60
Park S. pf.	105	110
Penn. Coal.	375	..
P., D. & E.	2½	2¾
Peo. & East.	4	5
P., C. C. & St. L.	83	87
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	185	..
Pt., Ft. W. & C. pf.	183	..
P. & W. pf.	7	8½
Pull. Car.	156	158
Quicksil'r pf.	8	10
Reading	21	21½
Rens. & Sar.	194	..
R. W. & O.	31	..
Rio G. W.	38	40
S. J. & G. I.	3½	4
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	39	41
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	10	11¾
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	71½	72½
St. P. & D.	46	52
St. P. & D. pf.	101	103½
St. P. & O.	98	99½
St. P. & O. pf.	170	180
S. bul. ctfs.	60¾	62
Sixth Ave.	300	..
Stand. D. pf.	60	65
Texas Pac.	19	19½
Third Av.	190	195
T. & O. C.	..	20
T. & O. C. pf.	40	..
T. C. R. T.	68½	69½
U. S. En. pf.	..	100
U. S. Exp.	46	50
U. S. Leather	5¾	6
U. & B. R.	170	..
W.-F. Exp.	125	130

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 93; Fern. Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 5; Journeay & Burnham pf, 25; Marshall Mill, 50; New York Biscuit bonds, 111; Rotsof bonds, 73; Rotsof stock, 18; Whitney Safety Fire Arms, 50; Cuban bonds, 1869, ¾ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1872, ⅛ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1896, 7 per cent.

Elected Anson R. Flower a Trustee.

The Board of Trustees of the Colonial Trust Company has elected Anson R. Flower a Trustee, to succeed his brother, the late Roswell P. Flower. Richard Delafield, Vice President of the National Park Bank, and Cord Meyer were elected Vice Presidents of the company.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27 11-16d per ounce and in New York at 60¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 48¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Best and Belcher sold at .50, 350 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.70, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 300 Hale and Norcross at .32, 100 Isabella at .76, 200 Ophir at 1.00, and 100 Potosi at .30.

On the Industrial Exchange, 14,000 Burt Gold sold at .02¼, 8,000 Cannon Ball at .005½, 15,000 Good Samaritan at .01½, 16,000 Gregory Gold at .02½, 275 Gilpin and Lincoln at .42½, 200 High Five at .22, 475 Jennie Blanche at .55, and 150 Morenci Copper preferred at 1.50½@1.50¾@1.50¾.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.85	Horn Silver	1.60
Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.55
Anaconda Copper	.50¼	King. & Pemb. Iron	.37
Belcher	.38	La Crosse	.12
Best & Belcher	.45	Leadville	.08
Breece	1.60	Little Chief	.17
Brunswick	.15	Mexican	.45
Chollar	.27	Ophir	.35
Chrysolite	.08	Phoenix Gold	.10
Com. Tunnel Co.	.04	Potosi	.35
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	Plymouth Con.	.12
Crown Point	.25	Savage	.23
Deadwood	.45	Sierra Nevada	.65
Enterprise Min. Co.	.30	Standard Con.	2.25
Father De Smet	.12	Union Con.	.35
Gould & Curry	.15	Utah	.10
Hale & Norcross	.30	Yellow Jacket	.38

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Plymouth	.10
Adams Consol.	.10	Phoenix G. Min. Co.	.08
Belcher	.34	Potosi	.34
Best & Belcher	.40	Quicksilver	2.15
Breece	1.35	Quicksilver pf.	8.12½
Brunswick Consol.	.15	Savage	.20
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.65
Chollar	.25	Standard	2.25
Crown Point	.25	Small Hopes	1.25
Chrysolite	.10	Union Con.	.35
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	Utah	.10
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.06	Yellow Jacket	.34
Crescent	.15	Argentum Juanita	.25
Catalpa	.07	Alamo	.07
Deadwood Terra	.50	Anaconda	.45
Eureka Consol.	.25	Cr. Ck. Cons.	.09
Father De Smet	.11	Creede & Cr. Ck.	.09
Gould & Curry	.22	Gold & Globe	.04
Hale & Norcross	.30	Golden Fleece	.39
Homestake	65.00	Isabella	.74
Horn Silver	1.55	Mollie Gibson	.24
Iron Silver	.55	Mount Rosa	.20
Julia Consol.	.01	Pharmacist	.05
Kingston & Pemb.	.18	Portland	1.80
La Crosse	.16	Specimen	.06
Leadville Con.	.09	Union	.18
Little Chief	.19	Work	.17
Mexican	.45	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.13¾
Moulton	.30	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.12¼
Ontario	8.00	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.11¾
Ophir	1.00	Grey Forge	.11¼
Occidental	.24		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Burt Gold	.02½	Elkton	.88
Gold Magnet	.01	Gold Coin, Glipin	.35
Good Samaritan	.01¾	Gar. Con.	.12
Gregory Gold	.02½	Golden Fleece	.39
Gilpin & Lincoln	.42½	Justine	.02
Jennie Blanche	.52¾	Mollie Gibson	.27
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.50¾	Old Gold	.01
Miami	.12	Pande Basin	.40
Pilgrim	.003	Portland	.45
Ry. Mountain	.01	Sentinel	.002¼
R. & B. C. C. Co.	2.50	Union Gold	.20
Anaconda	.35	Waldorf	.01½
Cr. Ck. Con.	.00¼	Work	.21
Cannon Ball	.006½	Rosario Honduras	5.00

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$271,673,427
Gold reserve	235,128,404
Net silver	5,237,579
United States notes in the Treasury	14,934,039
Treasury notes of 1890	927,432
Total receipts this day	1,535,765
Total receipts this month	20,043,538
Total receipts this year	480,138,365
Total expenditures this day	1,499,000
Total expenditures this month	18,553,000
Total expenditures this year	592,262,972
Deposits in National banks	90,846,958
Silver bullion	947,279
National bank notes received for redemption	848,585
Government receipts:	
Customs	752,476
Internal revenue	762,117
Miscellaneous	21,171

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the curb market was very light yesterday, and the course of the market was irregular. In most of the prominent issues prices held fairly firm, but in some few issues closing bids showed substantial net losses for the day. Some few stocks, among them American Air Power and Republic Iron and Steel preferred, advanced sharply, and ended the day with net gains of 1 point or more.

Royal Baking Powder preferred was very strong, but advanced only slightly over Tuesday's final bid, closing yesterday at 99½ bid, a net gain of one-half of 1 point. A dividend of 2 per cent. was declared yesterday on Royal Baking Powder preferred, payable on July 1 to stockholders of record on June 24. The dividend is declared for the four months ending June 30. Hereafter it is intended to pay quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent. It is said that the Royal Baking Powder Company has already laid aside from its earnings about twice the amount required to pay the dividend on the preferred stock for the whole year. This stock has fluctuated very little of late, and has remained almost continuously strong. None of the common stock of the Royal Baking Powder Company, as far as is known, has yet passed from the hands of the original holders. This common stock has been inquired for in the market, but none of it has been offered.

Otis Elevator preferred, on the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. was strong yesterday, and ended the day with a net gain of 1 point, at 88 bid. This dividend is payable July 15. It is sympathy with the strength in the preferred stock, Otis Elevator common advanced slightly, and closed at 34 bid, a net gain of one-half of 1 point.

New England Electric Vehicle Transportation was weak, and lost 1 point net, closing at 7¾ bid. The second payment on this stock, amounting to $5, is due to-day, and is payable at the Old Colony Trust Company, in Boston. Shortly before the close this stock sold at 7¾, which was the lowest point at which it changed hands yesterday. On the decline which occurred late last week it touched 7¼, the lowest point at which New England Electric Vehicle Transportation sold since it was first traded in on the curb. New York Electric Vehicle Transportation sold at 21¾, but was very dull, and closed at 21 bid. Several hundred shares of Electric Vehicle common sold at 110 and 111, and it closed at 106 bid. The preferred stock sold at 123. Electric Boat was very dull. The common stock lost several points, but the preferred remained firm at 46 bid.

Amalgamated Copper sold down to 94¼, but only a few hundred shares of the stock changed hands. It closed at 94¼ bid, a net loss of three-quarters of 1 point. Standard Oil declined about 3 points, and at the close was offered at 457. It is said that there will soon be a readjustment of Standard Oil stock, whereby present holders will receive several hundred shares for each hundred shares now held by them. The report is a repetition of a rumor current for some time past, and no confirmation of it could be had yesterday.

Republic Iron and Steel preferred was very strong, and on light transactions gained 2½ points net, closing at 62½ bid. The common stock was not traded in, and remained about at Tuesday's closing figure. Rubber Goods preferred gained three-quarters of 1 point, closing at 80¾ bid, and the common stock advanced one-half of 1 point, to 26¼ bid. Kentucky Distilleries common reacted fractionally, but the preferred stock remained strong, and closed with a fractional net gain, at 60¼ bid.

Havana Commercial common declined further, but practically without any trading in the stock, which has been very dull for several days. The preferred stock remained unchanged at 70 bid. New York Electric Brake and Coupler advanced one-quarter of 1 point, closing at 61¼ bid. American Air Power sold at 80 and closed at 76½ bid. British Columbia Copper sold at 11⅝. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	33⅛	34
Amsterdam pf.	57	58½
American 5s, with interest	101½	101¾
Bay State Gas	2	2½

Industrials.

American Air Power	76½	79
Beet Sugar	31½	33½
Beet Sugar pf.	80	81
Electric Boat	18	22½
Electric Boat pf.	46	49
Electric Vehicle	106	112
Electric Vehicle pf.	120	126
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	2¼	2½
Havana Commercial	32	33
Havana Commercial pf.	70	71
International Power	..	80
International Pump	25½	26½
International Pump pf.	67½	68½
Kentucky Distilleries	19	19½
Kentucky Distilleries pf.	60¼	63
National Gramophone, ex div.	7¾	7¾
National Salt	42	46
National Salt pf.	72	75
New England Electric Vehicle	7¾	8¼
New York El. Brake and Coupler	61¼	61¾
New York Electric Vehicle	21	22
Otis Elevator	34	35
Otis Elevator pf.	88	90
Republic Iron & Steel	17	18
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	62½	64
Royal Baking Powder pf.	99½	100
Rubber Goods Mfg.	26½	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	80	81½
Standard Oil Trust	455	457
Union Steel & Chain	27	28
Union Steel & Chain pf.	67	68
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	¾

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	94¼	95
British Columbia Copper	11⅝	12
Flemington Coal & Coke	25	27½
General Carriage	35	38
Markeen Copper	7¾	8¾
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22¾	24
Tennessee Copper	20	20½
*Wahnita Copper	6¾	7¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	105	106
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	246	249
Brooklyn, Bath & W-st End 5s	101	..
Brooklyn Elevated Bonds	102	..
Brook., Queens C. & Suburban 5s	111	..
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	..
Buffalo Street Railway con.	111	..
Central

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fair Business in Small Properties—Auction Room Dealings—The City Transfers a Down-Town Block.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Louise V. Webber the five-story apartment house 205 West Eighty-fourth Street, 27 by 90 by 100.

Charles M. Rosenthal has sold to Dr. F. W. Meyer three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 75 by 100.

J. Edgar Leaycraft has sold to C. M. Pelham the five-story brick building 410 West Twenty-sixth Street.

The Stevens Real Estate Company has sold for A. K. Ely to Christian Blum, Jr., for improvement, the plot on the south side of Ninety-ninth Street, 125 feet west of Central Park West, 50 by 100.

Ranald H. Macdonald has sold for W. A. Bartow and Henry E. Duncan, as executors, for about $32,000, the five-story apartment house 128 West Eighty-third Street, 32.4 by 90 by 102.2.

Edward W. Kearney is the buyer of Charles W. Morse's former residence, 40 West Seventieth Street. The price is said to have been $54,000.

Miles & Helfer have sold for G. W. H. Zeglio to a Mr. Davis the old buildings 45, 45½, 47, and 47½ Division Street, on a plot 50 by 68.

John N. Golding was the broker in the sale of the plot, 100 by 100, on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for Isaac Untermyer.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought from Thomas S. Drake the old building southwest corner of Broome and Mangin Streets, 25 by 75.

It is reported that George G. Rockwood has sold his residence, 259 West Eighty-eighth Street, taking in payment the flat 242 West Forty-third Street.

The property sold by William and Julius Bachrach to Adolph Rosenstein was the six-story tenement 89 Pitt Street, and not 89 Fifth Street, as was reported.

One of the most valuable parcels of vacant property that has been offered at auction in some time is announced by Auctioneer Ingraham for to-day. It consists of the entire block front on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, between Morningside Avenue West and Amsterdam Avenue—in other words, between Morningside Park and the Columbia College grounds. The property will be sold in eighteen lots, four fronting on each avenue and ten on the street. The sale is held by order of the Central National Bank. Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage at 4½ per cent.

Title to passed yesterday to the block bounded by West, Washington, Reade, and Duane Streets, which was sold at auction by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund about a month ago. At that time it was knocked down to Jarvis Hicks, concerning whose identity there was much mystery. According to the deed filed yesterday the buyer is Edward Roche. The consideration is $453,000 and the purchaser gives back to the city a five-year mortgage for $271,800.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

230 and 232 Madison Street, each 21.1 by 70, two four-story brick flats; executor's sale, to Harris Cohen.....$30,975

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, southeast corner of Convent Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 99.11; partition sale, to W. J. Farrell..... 32,150

841 West Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.4½, four-story brick building; partition sale, to M. H. Hyland..... 16,000

By William Kennelly.

254 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 17.6 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Trust Company 10,500

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

708 to 800 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-ninth Street, 100.5 by 80, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores, on 798; six-story stone-front tenements, with stores, on 800 to 806; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Leopold Hellinger..153,500

1,695 to 1,701 Third Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-fifth Street, each 25 by 100, four five-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Leopold Hellinger 120,610

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 24.11 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Heilner & Wolf..... 6,850

416 West Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Albert J. Adams..... 18,950

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

257 West Seventy-first Street, 16.8 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles H. Wright, as administrator..... 17,500

One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 225 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, 23 by 100.11 and irregular, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Daniel J. O'Connor, as executor..... 3,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, G. Thornton Warren, referee, 226 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 295 feet west of Second Avenue, 19.2 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,903.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 234 East Forty-fifth Street, south side, 194 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 56.8 by 28.5 by 70.3, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $12,719.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., sale by order of the Central National Bank, Morningside Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, four lots, each 25.2 by 100; Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, four lots, each 25.2 by 100; One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, between Morningside and Amsterdam Avenues, the block front, excepting the corners mentioned above, ten lots, each 25 by 100.11.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John Hunter, Jr., referee, 249 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, north side, 289 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,227.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 541 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Broadway, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,935.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 120 East Thirteenth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $6,766.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, 507 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, north side, 72 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 19 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; 515 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, north side, 145 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on 507, $2,459; on 515, $2,342.

By Charles A. Berrian, trustee's sale, Park Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, four lots, each 25 by 100; One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, four lots, each 25 by 100; Barsford Place, west side, 312.8 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, four lots, each 25 by 85.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Anthony Avenue, west side, 54 feet south of Potter Place, for a three-story frame dwelling, 22 by 44; Pasquale Fusco, owner; J. H. Gratacap of 986 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, architect; cost, $4,500.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, with stores, 75.11 by 115.4; M. McCormack of 50 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $200,000.

No. 519 West Fortieth Street, for a one-story brick stable, 25 by 23; Patrick Brady of 519 West Fortieth Street, owner and architect; cost, $650.

One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, southwest corner of Melrose Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 24.6 by 93.4 and 80; Bruce Taylor of 27 Melrose Avenue, owner; J. Spindler of 2,629 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $50,000.

Ninety-third Street, north side, 70 feet east of Madison Avenue, for a five-story brick and stone dwelling, 20 by 60; James Kilpatrick of 312 East Ninety-third Street, owner; Frederick Jacobsen, architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Broadway, for a seven-story brick flat, with stores, 99.11 by 70; J. McSweeney of 241 West One Hundred and Third Street, owner; Brower & Ganler of 2,787 Broadway, architects; cost, $125,000.

No. 56 East Eleventh Street, for an eight-story brick store and lofts, 25 by 89 and 94.11; Owen Costello of 181 East Eighty-fourth Street, owner; R. Moeller of 959 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $58,000.

Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Verio Avenue, for a one-story frame barn, 24 by 20; M. E. Dillon of Woodlawn, owner; William Greenleer, architect; cost, $600.

Avenue C, northwest corner of Woodlawn, for a two-story frame signal tower; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; cost, $500.

No. 528 Tenth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 24.8 by 75.2; Owen Ward of 528 Tenth Avenue, owner; George Keister of 140 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

No. 77 East Seventy-ninth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Anna N. Hoes of 77 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $2,000.

Eighth Avenue, west side, 210 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to a five-story brick flat, with stores; Frederick P. Forster of 52 Wall Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 131 and 133 East Fifty-ninth Street, to a three-story and basement brick shop and dwelling; Francis C. Reed, owner; J. A. Hays of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 78 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Bessie Conabeer of 78 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, owner; John H. Kimbel, architect; cost, $6,000.

Beaver Street, Broadway, and Stone Street, to the main staircase, Produce Exchange Building; New York Produce Exchange, owner; Francis Freeman of 132 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $2,322.

No. 38 East Sixty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Hoffman Muller, owner; S. E. Gage, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 600 Broome Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts; John Malone of 152 Leonard Street, owner; F. J. Ormsby, architect; cost, $600.

No. 632 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a three-story frame tenement; Joseph J. Nimphins, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $600.

No. 117 East Twenty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick office building; Richard L. Smith, agent; Hoppin & Koen, architect; cost, $600.

Avenue A, northeast corner of Nineteenth Street, to a four-story brick store; John U. Brookman, owner; O'Reilly Brothers of 123 East Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 160 West Seventy-fourth Street, to a four-story brick and stone school; Mlle. Louise Veltin of 29 West Sixty-eighth Street, owner; Charles A. Rich of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

Home Street, southeast corner of Hoe Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Peter J. Stumpf of 1,219 Hoe Street, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $300.

Eighth Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to a two-story brick and stone offices and stores; Frederick P. Forster of 52 Wall Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $300.

No. 1,042 Washington Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; Jacob E. Solton, premises, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, June 14.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 140th St, 25x100; Hannah Hillier to Charles W. Lindsley 10

AVENUE A, 1,629, w s, 25x75.9; Charles Kling and wife to Isidor Blank 100

BATHGATE AV, w s, 125 ft n of 172d St, 30x120; Charles W. Culver, referee, to Henry Holding 5,000

CLINTON AV, n w s, 62.3 ft n e of 170th St, 25x24.5x25.11x11; also Clinton Av, n w s, 93.6 ft n of 170th St, 25x irregular, gore; United States Trust Company, as executor, &c., to Marion L. Baker, (correction deed) 1

FORSYTH ST, 127, 25x100; Rubin Grunauer to Mary Brinn 1

FULTON AV, n e corner of 165th St, 100x100x100x101; T. W. Timpson & Co. to James T. Barry 1

HAMILTON ST, 32, s s, 28.2x66.1x26.8x59.6; James R. Torrance, referee, to William C. Cook 2,500

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 25.11 ft s of 177th St, 52x84.11x50x99.3; Michael J. Naughton to David L. Phillips 1

LOTS 24 to 29, Block 2,929, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate; Jacob Siegel to John G. Heintz 1

LOTS 24 to 29, Block 2,929, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate; John C. Heintz to Henry Weiss 1

LOTS 233, 379 to 381, 391 to 399, map of estate of Elizabeth H. King; George Lane & Son, a corporation, to Mary J. Lane 1

MADISON AV, e s, 26.6 ft s of 39th St, 25x115; George H. Cowie, referee, to Harris C. Fahnestock 115,000

MADISON AV, n w s, 57.2 ft n of 81st St, 25.6x95; Mayer S. Auerbach to Robert L. De Camp 1

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 116th St, 27.11x87; Edwin B. Ramsdell to George W. Goldward ..... Exchange

MORRIS AV, e corner of 182d St, 200x133.10x200x138.11; Ruth O. Rudd to Roland Merritt 1

MORRIS AV, e s, 98.8 ft s of 140th St, 31.10x irr x25.11x111.11; Herman Schmuck and another to Henry Herrmann 100

PARK ROW, 158, 24.5x94.1x—x78.8; Bernard Gelewski to Marx Solomon 100

PERRY ST, 28, s s, 25x85; Jacob Kottek to Charles I. Weinstein 1

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 293.6 ft n e of Home St, 50x100; Henry D. Tiffany and others to George Stolz, 5-6 parts 3,000

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 293.6 ft n e of Home St, 50x100; Henry D. Tiffany and another, executors, &c., to George Stolz, 1-6 part 600

READE ST, n w corner of Washington St, 266.8x70.7x270.3x70.9; the City of New York to Edward Roche 453,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 94th St, runs e 139.9x n 100.8x w 50x s 25.2x w 98.5 to Drive x s 76.2; Charles W. Lindsley to John O. Baker 1

RIVINGTON ST, s w corner of Mangin St, 24.1x75; William Gay to David Morris 1

UNION AV, s w s, 25 ft s e of 4th St, 25x101x88x97; Kate Broderick to Mary Whalen, ½ part 1

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 180th St, 35x100; Ferdinand Hecht and Simon Uhlfelder to Charles Brogan 100

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of St. Paul's Place, 24.6x90x—x90; Margaret L. McCrea and another to John J. Murphy 1

WEBSTER AV, w s, 275 ft n of 200th St, 50x120; John C. Barr to Robert N. Quinn 100

WILLIAM'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, extends from 1st to 2d Av, 246x159x200x19; Andrew R. Leggat to Jeannie Z. Leggat... 1

WILLIAM ST, 118, s e s, 25.2x irregular; John S. Kennedy and another, executors, to Hyman Sonn and another, one-half part 19,200

2D AV, s w corner of 97th St, 25.11x75; the Brown Realty Company to James H. Cassidy 1

3D AV, 3,319, w s, 25.2x98x25x95.3; Mary Schafer to Robert C. Winters 100

5TH AV, e s, 102.2 ft n of 78th St, 35x100; Louise M. Pollock to Henry H. Cook 1

7TH AV, 592, w s, 16.5x100; Eugene A. Philbin to Thomas P. Fitzsimons 25,000

9TH AV, 58, 16.11x100; Eugene A. Philbin, referee, to Henry Klee, Jr. 10,500

37TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 20x103.3; Charles M. Brennan, administrator, to Emil Bachmann 15,250

25TH ST, 258 West, 15x109.6; Anna R. Gies to George D. Humphreys 1

30TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 31x31.6x31x32.10; John Clarke and others, by guardian, &c., to Edward Lapsley ... 3,150

30TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 31x31.6x31x32.10; Margaret T. Garner to Edward Lapsley, ¼ part 1,050

57TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Michael Feeiney to Edwin B. Ramsdell ..... Exchange

81ST ST, n s, 223 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; 81st St, n s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Fanny Lilienthal to Abraham W. Lilienthal 1

81ST ST, n s, 223 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; 81st St, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Fanny Lilienthal to Abraham W. Lilienthal 450

86TH ST, 114 West, 20x102.2; William P. Roome to Christiana Roome 43,600

91ST ST, s s, 191.8 ft w of 3d Av, 33.4x100.8; Eleanor F. Starr and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1

93D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Isidor Blank and wife to Charles Reinhart 100

101ST ST, 108, s s, 63.9 ft e of Park Av, 15.10x100.11; George P. Schildwachter to Greater New York Loan Company 10,500

101ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; David Rothschild to Sarah Cohn.. 1

101ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; David Rothschild to Sarah Cohn.. 1

114TH ST, 24 and 26 West, 35.10x100.11; Wilhelmine Walther to Amalia W. Ruppert 1

116TH ST, s s, 312 ft w of 5th Av, 21x100.11; Charles A. Runk, referee, to Eliza Ann Runk 19,000

120TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 145.2x118.5x83.2x100.11; James Morrison and others to Eugene C. Potter 100

167TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 16.8x90; Charles Brogan to Simon Uhlfelder and Ferdinand Hecht 100

168TH ST, n s, 148.2 ft w of Franklin Av, 19.4x100; Nelson Zabriskie and wife to James T. Barry 1

Recorded Leases.

BAIRD, Lucy A., to William Keogh; 114th St, 341 East, 2 5-6 years $420

BLOOMINGDALE, Joseph B., to Henry E. Evans; 59th St, 214 East, 5 years 1,500

CRUSE, Vernard, to Theodore Valentine; Cedar St, 131, 5 years 900

CONTI, Cesare, to Adolph Schweizer; Pleasant Av, 316, 3 years 480

GIGLIO, Sylvester, to Bartholomew Bertine; Broadway, 173, and 2 to 6 Cortlandt St, 1 year and 1½ months 4,500

GLUCKSMAN, Morris, and another to T. J. Sullivan; Bowery, 211, 5 years 1,800

HEYMANN, Henrietta, to Union Republican Club; 32d Assembly District; 104th St, 221 East, 2 years 600

REINOLD, Augusta, to Michael P. Carolan; 3d Av, 639, 5 years 2,100

SHIELDS, Thomas, to Claus Bohling & Brother; 4th Av, 75, n e corner of 10th St, 10 10-12 years 6,300

WEBSTER, Sarah F., to the Hickory Club; Hudson St, 184, e s, 5 years 600

Recorded Mortgages.

ASKEY, Robert L., to Bradley & Currier Company; 28th St, s s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 6 months 2,085

BACHMANN, Emil, to Louis Frank; 156 West 15th St, 5 years 8,000

BAKER, John O., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 94th St, 1 year 80,000

BAKER, John O., to Charles W. Lindsley; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 94th St, 1 year 20,000

BARRY, James T., to German Savings Bank; Franklin Av, s e corner of 168th St, 1 year 25,000

BEERBERICH, Jacob, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 868 Union Av, saloon lease, demand 2,000

BLANK, Isidor, to Charles Kling; Avenue A, w s, 26.8 ft s of 86th St, 2 years. 1,500

BLUM, Harriet, to the Mechanics and Traders' Bank; 517 East 117th St, demand 2,500

BLUMENBERG, Henrietta and John H., to Thomas Penfield and others, executors, &c.; 3d St, or White Plains Road, west corner De Mill Av, 2 years 500

BOHLING, Claus, and Eugene J. Shea, to John W. Haaren and another; 96 6th Av, secures notes, (saloon lease,) demand... 15,000

BROGAN, Charles, to Ferdinand Hecht and Simon Uhlfelder; Washington Av, s e corner of 180th St, 1 year 4,000

BURKE, Maria C. B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 423 West 32d St, 3 years 12,000

CAROLAN, Michael P., to Peter Doelger; 439 3d Av and 201 and 203 East 41st St, saloon lease, demand 1,750

CASSIDY, James H., to the Brown Realty Company; 2d Av, s w corner of 97th St, 3 years 2,000

CASSIDY, James H., to Randolph Guggenheimer, 2d Av, s w corner of 97th St, 3 years 18,000

COHEN, David, to Athenia L. Peabody and others, executors, &c.; 3d Av, e s, 75 ft s of 171st St, 5 years 17,500

COHN, Esther, to John G. Dunscomb; Ridge St, w s, 80 ft s of Houston St, 5 years 8,000

COONEY, Peter J., to Katharine Fulz; 165th St, n s, 76.2 ft w of 3d Av, widened, 1 year 2,500

DE CAMP, Robert L., to Mayer S. Auerbach; Madison Av, w s, 51.2 ft n of 81st St, 1 year 26,500

DD CAMP, Robert L., to Mayer S. Auerbach; Madison Av, w s, 51.2 ft n of 81st St, 1 year 20,000

DEBOLD, Michael, to Catharine Lamour; 149th St, s s, 175 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year 1676

DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 33 Cannon St, demand 10,000

ENGLERT, William and Mary, to Henry Fox and Leopold Greenwood; Concord Av, w s, 325 ft s of Lexington Av, installments 650

FENN, Sophie, to Elizabeth J. Stancliffe; s e s of Ogden Av, 125 ft s w of Union Av, 3 years 1,000

FITZSIMONS, Thomas P., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 7th Av, w s, 98.9 ft n of 41st St, 3 years 15,000

FREY, Charles D., to Fanny Oberndorfer; 7 West 106th St, 3 years 2,500

HIRSCH, Henry, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 123 Prince St, 5 years 40,000

HOLDING, Henry, to Empire City Savings Bank; Bathgate Av, w s, 125 ft n of 172d St, 1 year 3,000

HOUGHTON, Frank R., to Elizabeth Gifford; Intervale Av, e s, 154.6 ft s w of 167th St, 3 years 5,000

HOUGHTON, Frank R., to Georgiana F. Gifford, wife of Stanley P.; Intervale Av, s e s, 176 ft w of 167th St, 3 years. 5,000

HOUGHTON, Frank R., to Georgiana F. Gifford, wife of Stanley P.; Intervale Av, s e s, 197.7 ft s w of 167th St, 3 years 5,000

HOUGHTON, Frank R., to Ernest Hall; Intervale Av, s e s, 219.11 ft s w of 167th St, 3 years 5,000

HYNE, William M., to Ernest Hoffmann; Broadway, s w corner of 99th St, 3 months 14,500

KIRCHHOF, William, to Louis Tim; 532 East 89th St, 5 years 13,000

KLEE, Henry, Jr., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 58 9th Av, 1 year. 6,000

LAPSLEY, Edward, to Rebecca L. Campbell, administratrix, &c.; 30th St, n s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years 3,000

LEONARD, William H., to The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 211 Bowery, leasehold, demand 1,500

LEVY, Lazarus, to Theresa Hirsch; Ridge St, e s, 153.9 ft n of Rivington St, 3 years 4,000

LINDHEIM, Celia and Robert, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 1,275 Madison Av, 3 years 9,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager, to American Mortgage Company; 91st St, s s, 191.8 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year. 10,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager, to American Mortgage Company; 91st St, s s, 191.8 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 2,000

MACDONELL, Cameron H., to Robert L. Howe; lots 11 to 40, Block 35, map of Pelham Park, 2 years 3,000

MACDONELL, Allan G., to Robert J. Howe; Forest Av, w s, 100 ft n of West Farms to Westchester Road, 2 years 737

MAYER, Charles, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 62d St, s s, 450 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 14,000

MORRIS, David, to William Gay; Rivington St, s w corner of Mangin St, 1 year. 7,000

MURPHY, John J., to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn; Webster Av, n e corner of St. Paul's Place, ½ year 3,000

MURPHY, John J., to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn; Webster Av, n e corner of St. Paul's Place, ½ year 4,500

O'BRIEN, Sarah, to Alida Association; 417 East 22d St, assigns rents to secure 165

POPHAM, Eliza H., and others to Aleda Van Schaick; 268 West 4th St, 1 2-12 years 16,500

PUGH, Paul B., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 15th St, n s, 150 ft e of 4th Av, (re-recorded,) 1 year 130,000

QUINN, Robert N., to Anna N. Rogers; Webster Av, w s, 275 ft n of 200th St, 3 years 2,000

RATNER, Lottie, to Leon Tuchmann; 55 and 57 Pike St, demand 12,000

ROCHE, Edward, to the City of New York; Washington St, n w corner of Reade St, 70.6 to Duane St, x 270.3 to West St, the block, 5 years 271,800

ROTTKAMP, John, to Louise Pryibil; 109th St, s s, 232 ft e of 2d Av; also strip adjoining, s w s, 0.11x15.3, 5 years. 10,000

ROTTKAMP, John, to Louise Pryibil; 109th St, s s, 457 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years. 10,000

SCHILDWACHTER, George P., to T. W. Timpson & Co.; 108 East 101st St, 1¼ years 500

SEAMAN, Eliabeth C., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 15 West 37th St, 3 years 25,000

SIMPSON, James A., to William J. Fowler; Elton Av, n w corner of 160th St, 1 year 2,400

SOLOMON, Marx, to Isaac A. Harris; 84 and 86 West 113th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year, each 2,000

SONN, Hyman, and Emanuel Heilner to Isabella Towle and others, executors, &c.; 118 William St, 2 years 10,000

STOLZ, George, to S. Louise and Kate S. Stevenson; Prospect Av, s e s, 293.7 ft n of Home St, 2 years 2,160

STOLZ, George, to J. C. Julius Langbein; Prospect Av, s e s, 293.7 ft n of Home St, ½ year 1,000

SYME, William R., to Rachel Purdy; 177th St, s s, 150 ft w of Marmion Av, ½ year 2,000

VATABLE, Jules, to Franklin B. Lord and others, trustees; 233 West 45th St, 3 years 3,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to Jacob Kottek; 28 Perry St, ½ year 13,000

WEISS, Henry, to Josephine Wandell; 3d Av, e s, 54.8 ft n of 172d St, 1 year... 12,000

WIRTH, Jacob, to Louis Wirth; 132d St, s w corner of Park Av, 1 year 5,500

WIRTH, Jacob, to Louis Wirth; 132d St, s s, 25, 50, and 75 ft w of Park Av, 1 year, (three mortgages,) each 3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Susan C. Herriman and others, trustees, &c $15,035

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to John M. Bowers, trustee 25,031

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Allen L. Mordecai, (two mortgages).... 50,317

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Susan C. Herriman and others, trustees, &c 16,209

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Leopold Gusthal and another, trustees, &c 5,014

BOWERS, John M., executor, &c., and another to John A. Lewis and others, trustees, &c ..... Nom.

COHN, Sigmund, to Huldah Cohn 5,000

HARPT, Charles, to Thomas J. Fails 1,000

HUBBARD, Emma B., executrix, &c., to Emma E. Hubbard ..... Nominal

HUBBARD, Emma E., to Randolph Guggenheimer ..... Nominal

LIBBY, Frederick C., to Jonas M. Libbey. 9,350

MARTIN, Adella S., to William M. Martin 600

REITER, Rachel, to Julius Spagat ..... Nominal

SCHAEFER, Gustavus A. and Henry A., to the Manufacturers and Traders' Bank ..... Nominal

THE RECTOR, &c., of St. Ann's Church of Morrisania, to James A. Trowbridge.. 3,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to James Sullivan 9,000

WESTHEIMER, Isaac B. and Hannah, trustees, &c., to Fannie Westheimer... Nominal

WESTHEIMER, Fannie, to Hannah Westheimer, one-half part ..... Nominal

Lis Pendens.

CHERRY ST, 243 to 247; Julia E. Goossen against Amelia Sandrock, individually and as executrix, (action to enjoin, &c., from conveying;) attorney, H. A. Gumbleton.

FULTON ST, 54 and 56; Department of Buildings against Theodora Gordon and others, (violation of building law;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 83d St, 164.1x 81.5x irregular; Charlotte Y. Ackerman against Clarence F. True, (action to compel removal of obstruction, &c.;) attorney, W. J. Kelly.

35TH ST, 310 East; also strip, 35th St, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 0.11½x98.9; Louis Abrams against Isaac Levy and others, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorney, W. B. Ellison.

98TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100.9; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against John B. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Miller.

126TH ST, 168 and 170 East; George M. Smith against William H. Caldwell and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Pryor & Truax.

134TH ST, n s, 206.4 ft e of Brook Av, 28x100; Ronald K. Brown and others, trustees, &c., against Anna T. Dale and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Lane.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 142d St, 75x100; Oscar G. Borkstrom against Clarence A. Lent and Orison Dickinson, owners and contractors 50

BROADWAY, 234 and 235; Joseph Levi against Morris Harris, lessee and contractor 1,180

CHRYSTIE ST, 94; Isidor Kopling against Mathias Faust, owner; Hyman Hoffman, contractor 16

MADISON ST, 220; Charles Weissberg against Lena Price, owner; John W. Rottenberg and Abraham Dehn, contractors 360

ST. ANN'S AV, extends from 138th to 140th Sts, 210x100; William V. Murray against Manhattan Improvement Company, owner and contractor 618

VAN BUREN ST, 132 and 133; Lawrence & Conklin against Josephine B. Rezzano, owner, Angelo Rezzano, contractor. 425

WALES AV, w s, 212.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 50x100.6; William Nelson against Michael J. Whelan, owner and contractor 75

WILLIS AV, 124 to 130; Hansen & Arctander against Henry A. Gumbleton and Adolph C. Hottenroth, owners and contractors 1,277

3D AV, 2,180, s w corner of 119th St; Benjamin Millinger against August Bohrader, owner and contractor..... 84

4TH ST, 52 East, William Bremer against Gustav Franke, owner and contractor.... 25

13TH ST, 56 East, The City Fire-Proofing Company against Hugh Miller, owner and contractor 782

123D ST, 236 and 238 East, Salvatore Romano against Margaret and Robert T. Lyons, owners; Robert J. Mahoney, contractor 87

125TH ST, 214 and 216 East; Dimock & Fink Company against Rachel Ranger, owner; George J. Wallace and Daniel Carey, contractors..... 237

133D ST, 210 to 214 West; Oscar Lustig against John B. O'Donnell, owner; Joseph F. O'Donnell, contractor..... 143

134TH ST, 65 and 67 West; Unity Architectural Iron Works against Mary F. Connor, owner and contractor; Peter Connor, contractor 400

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JAMES AND RICHARD DILLON.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against James and Richard Dillon, who composed the firm of Dillon Brothers, grocers, at the southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, for $563 in favor of Francis H. Leggett & Co. When the Sheriff went to the store to make a levy, he found the place closed and an auctioneer's card was tacked to the door.

PENACOOK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received an attachment for $20,230 against the Penacook Manufacturing Company, plumbers' supplies, at Penacook, N. H., which had a sales office at 273 Pearl Street, this city, in favor of the Knickerbocker Trust Company for balance of $25,300, money loaned to the company in May, June, and July, 1898. The company gave three notes which were guaranteed by Pitt J. Baker, the President, and Isenic K. Champion, formerly Treasurer.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Sigmund Bach of 128 West Eighty-sixth Street and Heine Bach of 217 West Forty-fourth Street, who composed the firm of Bach Brothers of Wabash, Ind., have filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities of $2,633 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1888. Heine Bach has individual debts of $3,080.

Ernest D. Kahn of 76 West Eighty-fifth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,6.. and no assets. He was of Simpson Brothers, dealers in pictures, formerly at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, who dissolved in 1892. He also had a store at Saratoga.

Montague Simpson of 200 East Twenty-seventh Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,6.. and no assets. He was of Simpson Brothers, dealers in pictures, formerly at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, who dissolved in 1892. He also had a store at Saratoga.

Charles E. Davis, salesman at Morris Mills, Dutchess County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $3,270 and no assets. He made an assignment on Dec. 15, 1898, and creditors were paid a dividend of 12 per cent.

DISCHARGES IN BANKRUPTCY.

Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to twenty-seven bankrupts, among whom were Amasa Lyon, umbrella manufacturer, of 814 Broadway, with liabilities of $483,921; Richard M. Montgomery, real estate broker, of 61 Pine Street, liabilities of $351,102; Henry W. Struss of 231 East Forty-second Street, formerly a manufacturer of silk yarns, liabilities of $579,140; Fred C. Cannon, manager of the Putnam House, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, liabilities of $20,549; David Mann, formerly a clothing merchant at 314 Grand Street, liabilities of $215,879; Alphonse J. Jacob, clerk, of 30 Burling Slip, formerly a woolen importer, liabilities of $49,037; Peter E. Finegan, coal dealer at 346-352 Hudson Street, liabilities of $30,572, and August Strassburg, hop and malt commission merchant at 15 Whitehall Street, brother-in-law of Jacob Ruppert, the brewer, liabilities of $58,240. The application of John H. Haverly, the minstrel manager, for a discharge went over for a week, and that of "Plunger" Francis T. Walton, hotel keeper, was sent back to the referee.

Attachment Against the Shear Trust.

The Sheriff has received an attachment against the National Shear Company of 290 Broadway for $8,751, in favor of the Shoe and Leather National Bank, which was obtained on the ground that it is a foreign corporation, and a keeper was put in the office. The New York manager said that it was on account of a diss

INSTRUCTION.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.
School year opens September 11, 1899.
For particulars, address the Principal, EMMA G. HERRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD, CONN., June 1, 1899.—Examination for admission to the Freshman Class will be held at Trinity School, 139-147 West 91st St., Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 29th and 30th and July 1st, 1899.
GEO. WILLIAMSON SMITH, President.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF THE ETHICAL Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av.; terms, $200; opens Oct. 2; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

STAMMERING
successfully treated by a physician. Dr. F. A. BRYANT, 105 West 72d St., New York.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OPEN ALL SUMMER.
250—WEST 23D ST.—250

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold.
1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway, Telephone 1388 Franklin.

EUROPEAN HOTELS AND SPRINGS.

BADEN-BADEN, MINERVA HOTEL.
LICHTENTHALER ALLEE,
One of the handsomest and best first-class hotels on the Continent. C. H. FOELL, Proprietor.

BAD KISSINGEN. HOTEL DE RUSSIE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, June 13th, 1899.
The Municipal Street Railway Company having filed its application, in writing, of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of April, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use the streets, avenues, and highways in The City of New York hereinafter mentioned, for street railway purposes, and for the construction, maintenance and operation of a double-track street surface railroad in and upon the surface of the following streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, to wit:
Commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, running thence westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to the junction of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue; thence northward with double tracks along, through and upon said Manhattan Avenue to the intersection of said Manhattan Avenue with St. Nicholas Avenue; thence with double tracks through, along and upon said St. Nicholas Avenue to the Kingsbridge Road; thence with double tracks through, along and upon the Kingsbridge Road, upon the bridge of the Harlem Canal, and over the proposed bridge, when constructed, over Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the northmost portion of the intersection of West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) with the Kingsbridge Road; thence westerly from the junction of the Kingsbridge Road with Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) through, along and upon West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) to Riverdale Avenue; thence north through, along and upon Riverdale Avenue to the northerly line of The City of New York.
Also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and running thence westwardly with double tracks through, along and upon One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street to the junction of the said One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, connecting the said proposed railroad by suitable connections, curves, switches and appliances with said proposed road on St. Nicholas Avenue; also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; thence running westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to the intersection of said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and connecting with said railway on said avenue by suitable connections, curves and appliances, and to the operation of the said railway by electricity or any other motive power which may be lawfully employed upon the same.
Now, therefore, pursuant to the directions given by resolutions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, which were adopted on the sixth day of June, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of said city on the ninth day of June, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Councilmanic Chamber in the City Hall of The City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, such application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.
All persons interested in the application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will be given them to be heard in relation to said application.
P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.
Room 127, Stewart Building,
No. 280 Broadway, third floor,
NEW YORK, June 2, 1899.
Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., excepting Saturdays, when the hearings will be between 9 A. M. and 12 M.
Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, professors or teachers in a college, academy, or public school, editors, editorial writers or reporters of daily papers, licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; active and honorably discharged militiamen, policemen and honorably discharged volunteer firemen, election officers, non-residents and city, State, and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling; Superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company; telegraph operators actually doing duty as such, stationary engineers, Grand, Special, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness or other physical disorder.
Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice" requiring them to appear before me at this office to state whether liable or not, such notice must be answered in person and at this office only, under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.
All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and expedite the trials by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age, Sundays excepted, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.
Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any juror's name to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe, directly or indirectly, in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.
CHARLES W. LDE,
Commissioner of Jurors,
Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE VOLUNTARY DISsolution of the MILITARY CLUB OF NEW YORK.
The undersigned, Receiver of the above-named corporation, gives notice that a general meeting of the creditors of said corporation is hereby called to be held at the office of said Receiver, No. 25 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 26th day of July, 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting all accounts and demands for and against said corporation and all open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of said Receiver declared.
Dated May 24th, 1899.
AVERY D. ANDREWS,
Receiver of the Military Club of New York.
EDWARD WELLS, Jr., Attorney for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, of New York, on the 16th day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SPOWERS, lately doing business in the City of New York, to produce the same, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, John J. Spowers who has duly been appointed assignee of said William H. Spowers, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 112 John Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1899.
Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1899.
JOHN J. SPOWERS,
Assignee.
P. Q. ECKERSON, Attorney for Assignee, No. 99 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.
my18-1aw6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New York, on the 16th day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORSE BURTIS, lately doing business in the City of New York, to produce the same, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, John J. Spowers, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Morse Burtis, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 112 John Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1899.
Dated New York the 16th day of May, 1899.
JOHN J. SPOWERS, Assignee.
P. Q. ECKERSON, Attorney for Assignee, No. 99 Nassau Street New York City, N. Y.
my18-1aw6wTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE CITY COURT of New York, held at Chambers at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the —th day of June, 1899.—Present, Hon. James M. Fitzsimons, Justice.
In the matter of the application of WILLIAM PFANNSCHMIDT to assume the name of WILLIAM SMITH.
On reading and filing the petition, verified May 8th, 1899, of the above-named William Pfannschmidt, asking leave to assume the name of William Smith, in place of his present name; and on motion of Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace, his attorneys, and no one opposing; and the Court being satisfied by said petition that there is no reasonable objection to the petitioner assuming the name proposed:
Ordered that the said William Pfannschmidt be and he hereby is authorized to assume the name of William Smith, in place of his said present name, on and after the 7th day of July, 1899, upon complying with the provisions of Section 2,415 of the Code of Civil Procedure, viz.: that he cause a copy of this order to be published within ten days after the entry hereof in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the City and County of New York, and that, within ten days after the making of this order he cause the papers on which it is granted to be filed in the office of the Clerk of this court, and cause an affidavit of the publication of this order to be filed and recorded in said Clerk's office within thirty days after the making of this order. After said requirements are complied with, the said petitioner may, on and after the 7th day of July, 1899, be known by the name which he is hereby authorized to assume, and by no other name.
Enter: J. M. F., C. J., C. C.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County, the 23d day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given that the Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, a domestic corporation having its principal office at No. 49 South Washington Square, in the City and County of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the Court House in said County of New York on the eleventh day of July, 1899, at ten thirty o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls."
Dated New York, May 23d, 1899.
THE HOME FOR FALLEN AND FRIENDLESS GIRLS, by Z. Stiles Ely, President.
MANIERRE & MANIERRE, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
my25-1aw6wTh&jy6

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—WILLIAM J. BURKE, plaintiff, against IRA M. MILLER, defendant.—Summons.
To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
—Dated New York May 3d, 1899.
GEO. D. BEATTYS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 31 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendant, Ira M. Miller: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, bearing date the 31st day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 1st day of June, 1899.—Dated June 1st, 1899.
GEO. D. BEATTYS, Attorney for Plaintiff.
31 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je1-1aw7wTh

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 959.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—EMIL ALTER, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Emil Alter, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 14th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States District Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
THEODOR AUB, Referee.
New York, June 14, 1899.

NO. 925.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of APARTMENT HOTEL COMPANY, bankrupt.
To the creditors of Apartment Hotel Company of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Apartment Hotel Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 14th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY E. BAER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Henry E. Baer of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Henry E. Baer was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 237 Broadway, in New York City, on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 14th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY M. BRISTOL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Henry M. Bristol of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Henry M. Bristol was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 237 Broadway, in New York City, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 14th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNHARD ECKSTEIN, individually and as partner of the firm known as B. ECKSTEIN AND COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,044.
To the creditors of Bernhard Eckstein, individually and as partner of the firm known as B. Eckstein and Company, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Bernhard Eckstein, individually and as partner of the firm known as B. Eckstein and Company, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, June 6th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KALMAN GROSS, individually, and as partner of the firm known as K. Gross & Rosenbaum, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,014.
To the creditors of Kalman Gross, individually, and as partner of the firm known as K. Gross & Rosenbaum, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Kalman Gross, individually, and as partner of the firm known as K. Gross & Rosenbaum, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 44 Broad St., in the City of New York, on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, June 6th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMIL HEYMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Emil Heyman, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1899, the said Emil Heyman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 14th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK HILLMANN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Frederick Hillmann of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Frederick Hillmann was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 13, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ARRIGO ARRIGONI, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Arrigo Arrigoni, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 13th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.
ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.
New York, June 14, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—LOUIS HIRSCH, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Louis Hirsch, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 9th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.
Dated June 14th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE E. MERRY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of George E. Merry of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said George E. Merry was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 14, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JACOB H. OPPENHEIMER, Pankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Jacob H. Oppenheimer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 13th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.
Dated June 13, 1899.

NO. 773.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JAY E. PHILLIPS, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Jay E. Phillips, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 12th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
THEODOR AUB, Referee.
New York, June 14, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR SCHREIER and EUGENE SCHREIER, individually and as partners of the firm known as SCHREIER BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,013.
To the creditors of Arthur Schreier and Eugene Schreier, individually and as partners of the firm known as Schreier Brothers, bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Arthur Schreier and Eugene Schreier, individually and as partners of the firm known as Schreier Brothers, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1899, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, June 9th, 1899.

NO. 1,110.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS SILBERSTEIN, bankrupt.
To the creditors of Louis Silberstein of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Silberstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 14th, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of March, 1899.—JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Administrator. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administrator, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m23-1aw6mTh

DIMON, SUSAN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. DIMON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1899. ROSALIE DIMON LOCKWOOD, LUDOVICA DIMON MORRILL, CHARLES L. DIMON, Jr., Executors. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. fl6-1aw6mTh

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. JAMES RUPPERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-1aw6m&d20

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Logan, Demond & Harby, 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1899. IDENE DAYTON DENISON, JOHN M. DENISON, Executor and Executrix. LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, Attys. for Executor and Executrix, 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. m30-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DRAPPELDREI, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS DRAPPELDREI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 184 East 79th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of March, 1899. CLARA DRAPPELDREI and JOHN JOHNER, Executors. CHARLES J. GERLICH, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 184 East 79th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh2-1aw6mTh

FREEBORN, ELIZABETH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH L. FREEBORN, formerly Elisabeth L. Oats, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of January, 1899. FRANK W. FREEBORN, Administrator. WELLMAN & GOOCH, Attorneys for Administrator, 15 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. SACKET, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors. JOHN A. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City.
je1-1aw6mTh

GAHREN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GAHREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. AUGUSTE GAHREN, CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f23-1aw6mTh

GOODWIN, SAMUEL T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL T. GOODWIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis D. Blatner, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of August next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of February, 1899. ALFRED J. GOODWIN, Administrator. FRANCIS D. BLATNER, Attorney for Administrator, 150 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JENKINS, JOHN JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAY JENKINS, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1899. WILLIAM P. GILLETTE, JAMES S. JENKINS, Executors. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
ja26-1aw6mTh

LAHEY, FRANCIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS LAHEY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Francis D. Blatner, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. ALFRED J. GOODWIN, Administrator. FRANCIS D. BLATNER, Attorney for Administrator, 150 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FREEBORN, ELIZABETH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH L. FREEBORN, formerly Elisabeth L. Oats, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of January, 1899. FRANK W. FREEBORN, Administrator. WELLMAN & GOOCH, Attorneys for Administrator, 15 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. SACKET, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors. JOHN A. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City.
je1-1aw6mTh

GAHREN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GAHREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. AUGUSTE GAHREN, CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f23-1aw6mTh

GOODWIN, SAMUEL T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL T. GOODWIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis D. Blatner, No. 150 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of February, 1899. ALFRED J. GOODWIN, Administrator. FRANCIS D. BLATNER, Attorney for Administrator, 150 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JENKINS, JOHN JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAY JENKINS, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1899. WILLIAM P. GILLETTE, JAMES S. JENKINS, Executors. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
ja26-1aw6mTh

LAHEY, FRANCIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS LAHEY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Francis D. Blatner, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. ALFRED J. GOODWIN, Administrator. FRANCIS D. BLATNER, Attorney for Administrator, 150 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FREEBORN, ELIZABETH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH L. FREEBORN, formerly Elisabeth L. Oats, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of January, 1899. FRANK W. FREEBORN, Administrator. WELLMAN & GOOCH, Attorneys for Administrator, 15 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. SACKET, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors. JOHN A. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City.
je1-1aw6mTh

GAHREN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GAHREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. AUGUSTE GAHREN, CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f23-1aw6mTh

GOODWIN, SAMUEL T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H.

MOLINEUX STAYS IN JAIL

Justice Beach Denies the Writ Prohibiting His Examination.

THE CASE COMES UP TO-DAY

The Prisoner Will Have a Hearing Before Justice Jerome in Special Sessions on the Murder Charge.

Roland B. Molineux appeared before Justice Beach in Part II., Special Sessions, of the Supreme Court yesterday morning upon the hearing of the writs of prohibition, certiorari, and habeas corpus, which had been granted by Justice Gildersleeve last Saturday. The first was denied and the other two were dismissed. This result again sent Molineux to the Tombs to await the examination before Justice Jerome in the Court of Special Sessions on the charge of the murder of Mrs. Kate J. Adams at 4 P. M. to-day.

Molineux, accompanied by his father, Gen. Molineux, and his attorneys, came into the courtroom early. Justice Fitzgerald, who has been sitting in Part II., had exchanged places with Justice Beach for the day, as he had declined to sit in the case because of his friendship for Gen. Molineux, with whom he had talked over the charges. Molineux came before Justice Beach on three writs—a writ of prohibition restraining Justice Jerome and the District Attorney from proceeding with the examination into the charge of murder and ordering them to show cause why they should not be permanently restrained; a writ of habeas corpus, directing the Warden of the Tombs to produce Molineux in the Supreme Court, and a writ of certiorari to review the case.

Mr. Weeks argued that Justice Jerome had no jurisdiction in the matter, and that the dismissal of the indictment by the Grand Jury should have resulted in the discharge of Molineux. He contended that the case could not again be submitted to a Grand Jury except by means of an order obtained from the courts directing such resubmission. Mr. Osborne said that under the old common law a District Attorney could present a case before a Grand Jury as many times as he chose, and could do the same before a Justice of the Peace or a Magistrate. He said that if the Justice should decide in favor of Mr. Weeks's contention, he would force the District Attorney to go before a Judge and make ex parte statements.

Mr. Weeks began to argue the points he had raised, when Mr. Osborne objected that the matter was one purely of the construction of the statutes. He had previously been arguing on statute construction himself. Justice Beach turned sharply upon him and said:

"The Court has listened to you for some time, Mr. Osborne, and certainly an equal privilege should be accorded to the other side. Although the Court may be a little slow, it has discovered by this time that this is a matter of statute construction, and the Court will now proceed to construe it." [Laughter, which the Justice immediately suppressed.]

Mr. Osborne squirmed under the censure, but soon appeared pleased as the Justice proceeded with his construction of the statute in question, Section 270 of the Criminal Code, and it was seen that he would deny the writs.

Justice Beach said that he saw no reason why this Court should interfere with the hearing of the question before Justice Jerome, and that he thought the construction of the provisions of the statutes with regard to the protection of the rights of the prisoner rested with the Court of General Sessions, where the warrant of the Police Magistrate presumably was made.

"Now, I am well aware," he went on, "that the District Attorney may have the right to make an ex parte statement to the Court for leave to re-present this case to the Grand Jury, but this is the fact only because the Legislature has seen fit to leave the rights of the prisoner in the custody of the intelligence of the Court. And if that application should be made by the District Attorney, and the case re-presented to the Grand Jury, and an indictment found, then, in my judgment, would be the time when the counsel for this prisoner may assert whatever rights he deems the prisoner to have become possessed of by reason of the dismissal of the case by the former Grand Jury.

"The writ of prohibition is therefore denied, and, consequently, the writs of certiorari and habeas corpus are dismissed."

THE BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

Bankruptcy Law and the Conference on Trusts Considered.

At the meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation, which was held yesterday in The Mail and Express Building, a recommendation was submitted by the Executive Committee for the appointment of five members for the purpose of considering what amendments to the present bankruptcy law should be enacted by Congress in order to cure it of existing defects.

The Committee on Canals rendered a report. The report of the State Committee suggests five different solutions of the canal problem.

The committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation says: "We are of the opinion that to abandon or dispose of the State canals would be a fatal error."

Dr. S. A. Robinson called the attention of the board to the conference that is to be held in Chicago during September for the consideration of trusts. He believed the Board of Trade and Transportation should be represented by conservative men.

Mr. Thurber seconded Dr. Robinson's motion. The delegates are to be appointed by President Parsons. It was resolved that five delegates should be appointed by the Chair to attend the New York State Commerce Convention, which is to be held this Fall.

ANOTHER 71ST MAN RESIGNS.

Major Bell Said to Have Considered Himself Slighted by Gen. Smith.

The officers and men of the Seventy-first Regiment who fought at Santiago were surprised yesterday to learn that Major William Duffield Bell, who was the Surgeon of the regiment during the Santiago campaign, had resigned. This step is due to what his friends consider a slight put upon him in the matter of an appointment of Surgeon on the staff of Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith of the Fifth Brigade.

In casting about for a Surgeon to fill the vacancy on his staff for Surgeon, Gen. Smith offered the place to Capt. H. A. Haubold of the Eighth Regiment. The Captain declined, but word of the offer reached the ears of Major Bell. The Major at once investigated the matter, and his friends say that he learned enough to be convinced that the appointment would not fall to the Seventy-first Regiment.

Major Bell, it is said, did not want the appointment himself, but did expect it would come to Surgeon E. T. T. Marsh of the Seventy-first, who has served fourteen years in the regiment and is the third senior Surgeon in the State. The promotion of Surgeon Marsh would have promoted Major Bell, who is an Assistant Surgeon, to the position of Regimental Surgeon.

Gen. Smith, when seen yesterday, said: "I am much surprised to learn that Dr. Bell or any one else should feel offended, if such is the fact, in regard to any appointments made on my staff. I have already appointed several officers on my staff from the Seventy-first Regiment, and while I fully appreciate the services and worth of the medical officers of the Seventy-first, I think it would be only fair to give other organizations a chance. However, I have made no appointment for the vacancy." Gen. Smith declined to indicate who would be his choice.

Presbyterian Churches Unite.

The final steps for the consolidation of the Madison Avenue and the Phillips Presbyterian Church were taken last evening. Meetings were held simultaneously in both churches, and at each meeting the formal resolutions adopted by the joint conference committee appointed last week for this purpose were read and adopted by a unanimous vote. The consolidated church will be known as the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the joint congregation will worship in the Phillips Church building. The change will take effect Oct. 1.

Driver Kills Child and Escapes.

NEWARK, N. J., June 14.—Charles Vallweiler, twenty months old, of 827 South Seventh Street, was run over and instantly killed by a wagon while playing in the street in front of his home this evening. The driver of the wagon whipped up his horse and escaped.

DECISION FOR W. B. WETMORE.

Alimony Allowance for His Former Wife Cut Down One-half by Justice Scott.

The Wetmore divorce case, which has been before the courts of this State in various phases for many years, was the subject of a decision by Justice Scott, in favor of Mr. Wetmore, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. Annette B. Wetmore secured a decree of absolute divorce from William B. Wetmore in April, 1892, and the custody of their three children was awarded to her. She was given $3,000 a year alimony, besides $1,000 yearly for the support of each of the children during their minority. Mr. Wetmore at that time had an estate worth $200,000, besides being the beneficiary of a trust fund of $100,000 under the will of his father, Samuel Wetmore. He was required to give bonds in $25,000 to secure the payment of the alimony, but he never did so, and never paid any alimony or anything toward the support of his children. Mrs. Wetmore, however, received about $25,000 from the income of the trust fund. Mr. Wetmore has persistently absented himself from this State, and no property of his has been found here except his interest in the trust fund.

When the arrears of alimony amounted to $4,500 an execution which was issued was returned unsatisfied, and the Continental Trust Company was appointed trustee in sequestration proceedings. Mrs. Wetmore then brought the present action against Sarah Taylor Wetmore, as trustee of the trust fund, to reach the income of it, in which she secured judgment directing payment to her of the net income of the fund to the extent of $6,000. The General Term of the Supreme Court affirmed that judgment, but the Court of Appeals modified it to the extent of giving leave to either side to apply for a modification of the decree. Thereupon Mr. Wetmore moved it be so changed that the plaintiff should have no more than $3,000 a year, and that no alimony should be paid to her after Nov. 22, 1897, the date of her remarriage. The application was denied, with leave to renew on his paying arrears of alimony and costs.

The Appellate Division directed a reversal and sent the matter to a referee to take proofs. The referee's report was made, and the defendant renewed the motion. He testified that he had scarcely any property except the trust estate. Mrs. Wetmore married a prominent physician of this city, who has a lucrative practice. Justice Scott says, in conclusion: "If he was applying for a reduction of alimony, were such a thing possible in this case, or seeking relief from punishment for non-payment, such a condition would be proper. That is not, however, what he is seeking. He is only asking that a very small proportion of the income from the trust estate shall be paid to him, who needs it, instead of to the former wife, who no longer needs it. I cannot avoid the conclusion that this motion presents the very contingency contemplated by the Court of Appeals when it modified the judgment, and that the decree should be amended by providing that from the date of such amendment the income of the trust fund over and above $3,000 per annum should be paid to the defendant or applied to his use."

BOOKS OPEN TO MR. STEINWAY.

Court of Appeals Holds that He May Inspect the Affairs of Steinway & Sons.

In the mandamus proceedings instituted by Henry W. T. Steinway to permit him, as stockholder of Steinway & Sons, a corporation, to inspect its books and records, the Court of Appeals has decided, for the first time, that the common law right of a stockholder, with reference to the books of his corporation, still exists, unimpaired by legislation.

The relator owns 1,440 of the 20,000 shares of the company's stock, his holding being of the par value of $144,000, though the actual value is much in excess of that sum. About five years ago, learning of certain practices which he considered improper, he made protest to the company, to which no attention was paid. In 1896 the company's dividends were but 5 per cent., though never since 1883 had they been less than 10 per cent., and sometimes were as much as 18 and 20 per cent. The relator claims that the officers of the corporation were engaged in an attempt to form an English stock company for the control of its business, with the design of selling their shares of the capital stock or exchanging them for a much greater amount of shares in the English company, and that efforts had been made by the stockholders and officers to induce him to sell his stock at 250 a share, but, as he insisted, it was impossible for him to fix upon any price without an opportunity to investigate the condition of the company. A denial of his application by the Special Term of the Supreme Court was reversed by the Appellate Division by a divided vote, and the books were directed to be exhibited, with certain regulations as to time and place.

The Court of Appeals, in affirming that decision, held, unanimously, in an opinion by Judge Vann, that the relator, as stockholder, had the right to inspect the books at a proper time and place and for a proper purpose. Such a writ should not be issued, the Court held, to aid a blackmailer, nor withheld simply because the interest of the stockholder was small, but the Court should proceed cautiously and discreetly, according to the facts of the particular case. It was also held that the provisions of the stock corporation law of 1892, that every stock corporation shall keep a stock book, which "shall be open daily, during business hours, for the inspection of its stockholders and judgment creditors, who may make extracts therefrom," are not exclusive, and do not abridge the common law right of stockholders to examine the corporate books.

RAILROAD COMPANY BEATEN.

Saranac and Lake Placid Sues Former Officials in Vain.

The Saranac and Lake Placid Railroad Company brought an action in the Supreme Court in this city to recover from Charles E. Arnold and Alfred J. Voyer a large sum of money, which, it was alleged, they had received from the company and appropriated to their own use. Arnold was the President and Voyer the Treasurer of the company from its organization to March 23, 1896. They owned substantially all the stock, and in March, 1896, sold out and resigned their offices. They managed the business of the company during their connection with it. At the time of the transfer the company's books were inspected and a statement rendered. In September, 1896, a demand was made upon the defendants for $23,821.69, claimed to be moneys received by them and not accounted for.

On the trial the complaint was dismissed, and that decision has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt. The bases of the greater portion of the charges made against the defendants were entries upon the stubs of the check books, showing certain moneys to have been drawn by them, and it was sought to charge them with these sums in disregard of additional entries made in the check books showing the purpose for which the money was drawn, and without any offer of evidence to show that the money was not appropriated to that purpose.

The Bank of North America.

Stockholders of the National Bank of North America voted yesterday to increase its capital from $700,000 to $1,000,000. The vote was 9,200 shares out of 10,000. The surplus of the bank will remain at $500,000. By reason of the increase in capital the par value of the shares of the bank will be $100 instead of $70. It is not likely that the vacancy created by the retirement of Vice President Alvah Trowbridge, who is now President of the North American Trust Company, will be filled; so that the bank will have but one Vice President, W. F. Havemeyer. J. Frederick Sweasy, who was assistant cashier of the Third National Bank, has been appointed an assistant cashier of the Bank of North America.

Verdict for W. E. D. Stokes.

An action brought by W. E. D. Stokes against E. S. Stokes to recover $50,969.54, being the amount which the plaintiff claimed to be due him on four promissory notes, which has been on trial in the Supreme Court, before Justice Freedman and a jury, terminated yesterday by direction of the Judge, in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount. This verdict is subject to a number of exceptions raised by Col. E. C. James, counsel for the defendant, and all proceedings are stayed until the Appellate Division shall have passed on the points raised in the course of the trial.

Rely Upon Platt's Chlorides
for all household disinfecting purposes.—Adv.

If that tall, well-dressed man of about 25, who was vainly trying to find gray flannel trousers, will come here any time between 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., he will learn something to his advantage.

Trousers in gray gray, blue gray and black gray; almost plain and striped, $4.50 to $7.50—and plenty of them.

Yet there is nothing so jaunty as white duck trousers, when they are white and un-mussed. Cotton $2; linen $5.

Straw hats, $1.90 to $3.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE CONEY ISLAND PARK

Coler's Scheme Discussed by the Board of Public Improvements.

ENGINEER SUBMITS A MAP

Land Considered by Controller Would Cost $9,090,000—Board Votes to Have a Cheaper Plan Made.

The Board of Public Improvements took up Controller Coler's plan for converting Coney Island into a public park and pleasure ground at its meeting yesterday. President Holahan read to the board a report on the subject prepared by Lewis H. Risse, Chief Topographical Engineer and Engineer of Construction, accompanying a drawing, showing the location of the proposed improvement with the changes it would involve.

This report contemplated a park that would include all the area from Sea Gate along the Atlantic Ocean to Brighton Beach, and back from the water front to the Gravesend Ship Canal. The estimated cost of the land alone would be $9,090,000. The report in part is as follows:

When the original idea was conceived, the section lying south of Surf Avenue, only extending from Sea Gate to the Ocean Parkway, was under contemplation; but it was seen that one of the main purposes of the park plan, which was to abolish the nuisances in Coney Island, could not be obtained, and the area north of Surf Avenue to the Gravesend Ship Canal was included, thereby rounding off and completing the proposed park by such obstacles and barriers that there could be no chance to mar its beauty.

The existing streets, with the exception of Surf Avenue, are to be discontinued. Surf Avenue is to be widened to 150 feet, and a 150-foot boulevard is to run as a continuation of Surf Avenue along the Sea Gate property northerly to the Gravesend Ship Canal, crossing the same, and to run easterly along the northern line of the Gravesend Ship Canal to the Ocean Parkway.

The whole area is to be laid out according to plans which shall be prepared later on, leaving out altogether the lands occupied by the Seaside Home for the Poor, by the St. John's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, by the New York Children's Aid Society, and by the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society.

The railroads, two of which are run by steam, will probably be converted into trolley lines in the near future, and the trolley lines may be arranged in such a manner that a union station for all lines may be erected. Public pleasure houses, buildings for refreshments, music pavilions, bathing houses, &c., may be built by the city or by private enterprise.

The area of that part of Coney Island bounded on the west by West Thirty-seventh Street, (Sea Gate,) on the north by the Gravesend Ship Canal on the east by the Ocean Parkway, and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, contains 702 acres, of which 106 acres are at present under water, near the proposed ship canal.

The value placed upon the land by the Department of Taxes is $1,761,970. The valuations obtained from owners and real estate people extended over both areas make the value of the land south of Surf Avenue $4,230,000, and of the land north of Surf Avenue $4,860,000, making a total of $9,090,000, or about five times the amount of the tax valuation.

James Kane, Commissioner of Sewers, objected to the whole scheme. "I'm against it," he said. "I don't think it's the proper caper at this time. The people are clamoring for public improvements that are much more needed than this. I know there are a whole lot of good people in favor of it, but there are also a lot of shysters."

President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn was against running the proposed park so far back as the ship canal, fearing that the cost of such an undertaking would be practically prohibitive. He favored confining it to a strip 300 or 400 feet wide along the water front. Such an esplanade, he thought, would correct all the evils attached to the resort, if the Police and Health Departments would co-operate. He moved that the engineer be requested to prepare a new map, showing an alternative plan for a park extending along the water front from Sea Gate to the Ocean Parkway and back from high-water mark only 300 or 400 feet. This amendment was opposed by the Controller, but his was the only vote against it, and it was adopted. Mr. Coler said that he would rather extend the park plan so as to take in all of Sea Gate than make it smaller.

A public hearing on the matter was ordered for July 10 in the Aldermanic Chamber, at which both the Coler and Grout plans will be under consideration.

Controller Coler is in receipt of resolutions, favoring the Coney Island park, adopted by the Executive Committee of the Brooklyn League, the Calvary Baptist Church of Brooklyn, and the Christian Endeavor Society of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church.

BOARD OF EDUCATION MEETS.

Richmond Schools May Close in October for Lack of Means.

At a meeting of the Central Board of Education yesterday afternoon a communication from the Mayor was read, asking the School Commissioners to see that Chapter 567, Laws of 1899, containing the eight-hour amendment to the labor law, which went into effect on May 12, be enforced in the matter of proposals for work and all contracts for public work relating to the schools.

A resolution that in advertising for proposals for printing for the Department of Education bids will be considered only from persons or firms paying the prevailing scale of printers' wages in this city was adopted. This resolution follows a communication from Typographical Union No. 6, asking the board to take this action. A copy of a resolution adopted by the Richmond Borough School Board, to the effect that unless the Central Board furnished means to pay teachers' salaries for the last two and a half months of the current year, the Richmond schools would have to close on or about Oct. 15, was read. This condition is due to the fact that the courts have increased Brooklyn's share of the school fund, partly at the expense of Richmond.

More Water for Brooklyn.

Brooklyn's threatened water famine was called to the attention of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday by a communication from James Moffatt, Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply for that borough, who stated that the people of the Twenty-sixth Ward were in danger of "going dry" unless the Long Island Water Supply Company were allowed to make another connection with the city mains. Borough President Grout opposed granting the new connection on the ground that the city ought to complete the purchase of the water company's plant, the bonds for which are being held up by the Municipal Assembly, but he was overruled and the Long Island company was given authority to draw on the city's supply to the extent of 1,000,000 gallons a day.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

MADRAS NEGLIGÉE SHIRTS, $1.05.

Ready, To-day, June 15th.

300 dozen fine quality, woven Madras Negligée Shirts, a large variety of choice patterns in newest stripes,—Reds, Pinks, a large line of Blues, and a small lot of Black and White, and Heliotrope.

These goods are all well made and correctly cut, from the same pattern as our "Perfection" fit White Shirts. Regularly excellent value at $1.50 each. Sizes 12½ to 18 inch,

$1.05 Each;
Six for $6.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Jefferson M. Levy Vindicated.

Before the Board of Public Improvements yesterday, William R. Rose of Rose & Putzel withdrew the charge which he had made at the last meeting of the board, that the local board of the Bronx had discriminated in favor of Jefferson M. Levy in the opening of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street because of his political influence. Mr. Rose insisted on his general charge that political influences affected such matters, but said that he had found he was mistaken as to Mr. Levy's having any interest in the improvement referred to. A letter was also read from Mr. Levy, in which he stated that he had no property in the neighborhood affected by the opening of the new street, and knew absolutely nothing about it.

Wheelmen Out for Magistrate Simms.

A party of bicyclists, including representatives of the Harlem, Century, Royal Arcanum, and other wheeling organizations, appeared before Mayor Van Wyck yesterday and urged the reappointment of City Magistrate Charles E. Simms, Jr., whose term expires June 30. "This is the place to come," the Mayor told them. "I will give your recommendation full consideration, but, of course, I cannot say in advance what I shall do."

SUES FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

School Teacher Wants $10,000 from a Custom House Employe.

Trial was begun yesterday before Justice Hirschberg and a jury in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, of a breach of promise suit, in which Margaret V. Barry is plaintiff and James F. Curran is defendant. Miss Barry is a public school teacher, living at 106 South Ninth Street, and Curran is a Custom House employe. The damages are placed at $10,000.

Miss Barry testified that she had known Curran for twelve years. When they became engaged it was agreed that they should not marry until he had a better position, and she coached him for a civil service examination, as a result of which he got his present place in the Custom House. The marriage was first set for July 4, 1893, but was postponed. It was then set for Aug. 20, 1898, and again postponed, and finally fixed for Sept. 7.

Curran says that the whole trouble was caused by Miss Barry's temper, which was very violent. He testified that he had been engaged to her four times. He said that once she asked him for a pair of diamond earrings to cost not less than $300, and he explained that he could not afford it. She said, "You go to the devil." This was one of the four occasions on which the engagement was broken.

NEW RIDING AND DRIVING CLUB.

Mr. Durland Negotiating for a Plot on the West Side of the Park.

If negotiations now pending are successfully concluded, a new riding and driving club will soon be organized in this city, with a handsome clubhouse on Central Park West, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets. It became known yesterday that William Durland, the riding academy proprietor, has been negotiating for the purchase of a plot 40 by 100 feet in size, facing the westerly side of the Park, between the streets mentioned, together with eight adjoining lots on Sixty-sixth Street and three lots on Sixty-seventh Street. The plan, it is said, is to build a house on the Central Park West plot, and on the street lots a spacious arena, in which the club and Mr. Durland with his classes will have joint privileges.

These details were repeated to Mr. Durland yesterday, and, while he would not deny that they are based on fact, he declined to discuss the matter on the ground that negotiations for the property have not yet been closed. Many people prominent in social circles have, it is said, already signified their intention of supporting the proposed club.

The property in question formerly belonged to Mr. Durland. He owned until about two years ago six lots facing the Park, extending northerly from the northwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West, together with eight lots adjoining on Sixty-sixth Street and three lots on Sixty-seventh Street, beginning 150 feet west of Central Park West. At that time the entire property was bought in at auction under foreclosure proceedings by the plaintiffs in the action, the American Deposit and Loan Company. It is understood that in the present negotiations the immediate corner of Central Park West and Sixty-sixth Street is not involved, but only a forty-foot frontage in the middle of the block.

Mr. Shurtleff to Contest Removal.

Ferdinand N. Shurtleff, formerly a member of the Board of United States General Appraisers, called at the Public Stores yesterday. Mr. Shurtleff announced that he would make a contest of the legality of his removal. He has engaged as counsel Edwin D. Smith, Assistant Attorney General under President Grant, who will be assisted by John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland.

Called to Staten Island Church.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church at Clifton, S. I., Tuesday night, it was decided unanimously to extend a call to the Rev. C. C. Campbell Walker, rector of Zion Church, Philadelphia, to fill the vacancy in the church caused by the resignation of Dr. John C. Eccleston some time ago. It is not known if the call will be accepted.

Veterans the Guests of Mr. Starin.

The twenty-first annual complimentary excursion given by Commodore John H. Starin to the Union Veteran soldiers and sailors of New York and their families, took place yesterday. Ten barges and steamers were required to carry the thousands to Forest View Grove, on the Hudson, where they spent the day.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave

Good Groceries—Specials.

Ham and Boneless Bacon, "Red Star" brand, finest quality, sugar cured, extra selected, our regular price 12c. per pound; this sale, **10c**

Coffee—Mocha and Java, "Red Star" brand, a blend of the finest quality private estate Java and Longbury Mocha, unexcelled for strength and delicious flavor, our regular price 29c. per pound; this sale, ... **24c**

Teas—Finest quality Lily White Chop, small young leaves, fragrant and strong, equal to the kind sold elsewhere at $1.00 per pound, our regular price 68c.; Formosa Oolong, Young Hyson, English Breakfast, Japan mixed (Young Hyson and Oolong) this sale, at . . **54c**

Fruit Syrups—Warranted strictly pure, finest quality; a small quantity in ice water or vichy makes a refreshing and pleasant beverage. Raspberry, red currant, lemon, strawberry, pineapple, blackberry, orange, ginger, vanilla, sarsaparilla, wild cherry, raspberry phosphate, strawberry phosphate, orange phosphate, lemon phosphate, blackberry phosphate; this sale, quart bottle, 34c.; pint bottle, ... **19c**

Anderson's peptonized Root Beer Extract, made by a new process by which it retains all the virtues of the roots, herbs, barks and leaves, combined with pepsin; makes six gallons; regular price, 10c. per bottle, our price, . . . **6c**

For Nervous Exhaustion
there is no remedy equal to
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

NEW CHURCH FOR BROOKLYN.

Hanson Place Baptists to Erect One at a Cost of $200,000.

The Hanson Place Baptist Church of Brooklyn decided at a meeting held on Tuesday night to erect a new church building. The resolutions adopted name $200,000 as the sum to be raised, $125,000 in cash, and subscriptions being necessary before the work can be started. The date of dedication is fixed for October, 1904, when the church will be twenty-five years old.

The present pastor, the Rev. A. C. Dixon, entered the Hanson Place pulpit nine years ago. The membership was then 600, and has since increased to 1,370. The new building will probably be erected on the site of the old one, at Hanson Place and South Portland Avenue.

TO SAVE SALT-WATER FISH.

John G. Sheehan One of the Newest Members of the League.

The Protective League of Salt Water Fishermen held its regular meeting last night at 106 West Thirty-first Street. President Theodore Biedinger occupied the chair, and forty of the fifty-one delegates of the league were present. As soon as the league secures its articles of incorporation from the State officials efforts will be made to induce the State Fish and Game Commission to appoint members of the league as special wardens that they may protect the salt-water fish and prevent the pollution of the waters.

The league is organized in all the Assembly districts, and hopes to have members enough before the next election to exert political influence that its reforms may be the more readily obtained.

Among the members accepted last night were John C. Sheehan, the anti-Croker leader of the Ninth Assembly District, and Civil Justice James F. McLaughlin of Jamaica.

NEW BUILDING FOR YALE.

Work on the Home for the Law School Will Be Begun in Two Weeks.

With the exception of a few minor details the plans for the new Yale Law School Building in New Haven have been completed, and at a meeting a few days ago the Yale Corporation accepted them. The architects are Cady, Berg & See of this city.

The new building will not be situated on the Yale campus proper, but on Elm Street, fronting on the large public common. It is to cost $100,000, exclusive of the land, and the corporation is enabled to construct it through the munificence of John W. Hendrie, Yale, 1851. Mr. Hendrie lives at Sound Beach, Conn., and has always been a liberal contributor to various Yale funds.

The style of the building will be Italian Renaissance, and the material delicately tinted buff limestone. The height of the building is to be four stories. The first floor will be devoted to the rooms of the officers of the law school and to recitation rooms accomodating 250 students.

The second floor will contain a general assembly hall, with a seating capacity of 700. It will be two stories high. The top floor is to be used for study, debating, and reading rooms. Between 500 and 600 students can be accommodated. Work on the building will be commenced inside of two weeks.

ROBBED HIS PERSONAL FRIENDS.

Sunday School Teacher Pleads Guilty to Grand Larceny Charges.

Henry F. Lambert, twenty-three years old, who teaches a girls' class in the Sunday school of the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday in the Gates Avenue Police Court, charged with grand larceny. He pleaded guilty, but Magistrate Worth would not entertain the plea and entered one of not guilty.

Lambert is a diamond cutter, living at 465 Shepherd Avenue. There are two charges against him, and others will, it is said, be preferred later. The victims are personal friends. According to the complainants, his method of operating was to tell them that their diamonds needed resetting, and that he would attend to it for them. Having no suspicion of him, they always gave him their rings, and never saw them again.

The complainants are Mrs. Nellie Cochrane of 1,082 Bushwick Avenue and Mrs. Hannah Fleet of 970 Madison Street. Other complaints will be made by Mrs. Anna Louerssen of 482 Chauncey Street, Miss Nellie Smith of North Portland Avenue, and Miss Johnson of 932A Gates Avenue.

Lambert was indifferent and unconcerned when arraigned, and not only pleaded guilty, but said he did not want a lawyer. He was held in $2,000 bail until to-morrow.

Naval Militiamen Celebrate.

Several hundred friends of the Second Naval Battalion attended the water fête and dance given last evening at the old Atlantic Yacht Club house, on Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn. The occasion was the second anniversary of the mustering in of the battalion into the State service. Though the youngest organization in the National Guard in Brooklyn, the Second Naval Battalion has a war record. All of the men volunteered last year for the regular navy, and represented Brooklyn on eighteen vessels of all classes.

Seamen's Bethel Society.

The Christian Endeavor Seamen's Bethel Society of 303 Hudson Street will celebrate its third anniversary this evening, the exercises being held in the North Presbyterian Church, Ninth Avenue and Thirty-first Street.

THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE of next Sunday will abound in interesting features. Among them will be the following: Full-page portrait of Alexander D. Cassatt, newly elected President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; illustrated article on West Point Military Academy, with portraits of Col. Albert L. Mills, Superintendent of the Academy; Col. Otto L. Hein, Commandant of Cadets, and First Lieut. Robert L. Howze, Instructor of Cavalry; latest portrait of Augustin Daly, together with appreciative review of his career, by E. A. Dithmar, dramatic critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES; illustrated description of the famous Cathedral of St. John the Divine, by Charles de Kay; examples of the work of David Neal, the American painter; illustrated description of Russian Embassy at Washington, with portrait of Count Cassini; reproduction of bronze tablet to be placed on the Olympia upon her return to the Harbor of New York; illustrations of scenes in the fashionable Berkshire district. To be sure of getting a copy of this attractive edition order from your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

Straw Hats.

Fine split Straws
&
Genuine Mackinaws,
$2.50,
(the regular $3.00 quality).

$1.50
Straw Hats,
(the regular $2.00 quality),
twelve styles, fine & rough braids
The new Summer Cycle Hat, $1.50.
Golf, Yacht & Tourist Caps, 50c. up to $2.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,
Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 14.—This afternoon Mrs. A. Livingston Mason gave a reception at her cottage, on Halidon Hill, in honor of Admiral Sampson and the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron, and the affair was very largely attended by the cottagers, the army and navy contingent of the city, besides a very large attendance of fleet officers. Among those who assisted Mrs. Mason in receiving were Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs, Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, Miss Powel, Mrs. William Goddard, Mrs. William Greene Roelker, Mrs. H. C. Taylor, Mrs. F. E. Chadwick, Mrs. C. H. Stockton, and Mrs. T. C. McLean. Assisting at the tea table were Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. E. W. Hubbard, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. J. E. Hubbard, Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, and Miss Harrison.

The young ladies who assisted in receiving were Miss Edith Livingston Mason, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Miss Stella Willoughby, Miss Anna McGowan, Miss Stockton, Miss McLean, Miss Augusta Hunter, Miss K. Little, Miss Mabel Norman, the Misses Taylor, the Misses Yardley, and the Misses Randolph. All the ladies who assisted in receiving were without hats. The floral decorations were not only very prettily designed, but most effective. A large ship was placed on the drawing room table to represent the flagship, and the ribbons used were those made for the flagship's launching. The lawn was very tastefully ornamented and small chairs and tables were sprinkled over the entire grounds.

On the lawns was stationed the Seventh Artillery Band, from Fort Adams. The drawing room decorations were palms and quantities of red roses, while the flag of the Admiral and the Stars and Stripes were tastefully draped. The broad piazzas were decorated with flags, plants, and palms, and had small tables on either side. During the afternoon a flag dance, in costume, was performed on the lawn by Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, great-granddaughter of Gen. Schuyler of Revolutionary fame. Later Miss Church danced a pretty butterfly dance, also in costume. Admiral Sampson came from his home especially to attend the reception, and the officers of the fleet, for the first time during their present visit, wore their uniforms.

Harley T. Proctor has returned to Wee Bush from New York.

Edward H. Bulkley has taken apartments at the Muenchinger-King cottage for the season.

James Stillman has joined his family at his cottage, Oak Lawn, in Narragansett Avenue.

James M. Forbes has arrived for the Summer.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons is here for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William Murray will to-morrow take possession of their cottage at Price's Neck for the season.

R. H. Cook of Fall River has rented Renfrew Park Cottage No. 3 for the season.

Mrs. Shephard of Providence is the guest of Mrs. John Carter Brown.

Mrs. Astor will arrive for the season about July 10.

A. O. D. Taylor has rented the Swinburne homestead to Chaplain Harry W. Jones of the training station for the season.

Col. Samuel R. Honey and Miss Honey will sail for Europe on the 20th.

Mrs. John A. Robinson has arrived at the Dresser cottage for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Swayne have arrived at the Carri place.

In the harbor to-day were the yachts Fortuna, Mohegan, Vandal, Carmita, Queen Mab, Zigeuner, Yvette, Wa Wa, and Neckan.

The fog interfered with playing at the Golf Club to-day, but not with the diners. Mr. and Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs entertained at luncheon in honor of the Count and Countess Deconturbia, having as their other guests Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fahnestock and Mr. and Mrs. John Stokes. Mr. J. S. Tooker entertained Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr. at luncheon.

Mr and Mrs. Fahnestock registered at the Newport Golf Club for the season.

Prof. R. Pumpilly has rented his cottage on the easterly side of Gibbs Avenue to Mrs. Charles A. Whitney of New Orleans for the season.

Hermann Oelrichs has gone to San Francisco for the Summer, and he will be joined there in the latter part of September by Mrs. Oelrichs.

It is quite likely that Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay will pass a portion of the season here with Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Frederick Sheldon has been elected a Governor of the Newport Reading Room and Benjamin Thaw a stockholder.

Mrs. Frederick Pearson is expected for the season at her cottage on June 26.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest of New York are expected at Pinard Cottage No. 5 this week.

Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island is the guest of Senator George Peabody Wetmore.

This evening Senator Wetmore entertained at dinner his guests, Including Senator Aldrich and Congressmen Bull and Capron.

Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., entertained at dinner this evening.

Miss Evelyn Burden arrived at Fair Lawn from New York this evening.

Miss Elsie McKeever of New York is the guest of the Hon. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing.

Mrs. George A. Converse and Miss Joujou Converse have gone to Vermont to pass the Summer.

O'Neill's

TWO BIG VALUES IN
LADIES' WASH SKIRTS

Wide Wale, White Pique Dress Skirts, four yards wide, finished with deep hem, men-tailored throughout,

2.98

Genuine Linen Dress Skirts, made with two bands around bottom and edged with White Pique, deep hem,

3.98

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH AMUSEMENT SEASON.
Commencing Saturday, June 17,
SOUSA AND HIS **BAND**
TWO CONCERTS DAILY, 4 P.M. & 8 P.M.
IN PREPARATION, BICYCLE TRACK. **PAIN'S** Spectacle and Fireworks.
GOLF LINKS. SURF BATHING.
SATURDAY, June 24,
FRANK DANIELS OPERA COMPANY,
PRESENTING THE IDOL'S EYE.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE AERIAL PALM GARDEN **50c** GREATEST